The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,999 -VOL. LXVIII. MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1873. PRICE TWOPENCE

BIRTH.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, Macarthur-street, Ultimo, the wife of T. Isaacs, Jun., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At the residence of his son, St. Leonards, North Shore, Mr. Samuel Solomons, in his 79th year.

On the 16th instant, at his residence, Marmion, Waverley, Jane Sarah, aged 55.

On the 16th instant, at the residence of his parents, 46, Buckingham-street, Sydney, of typhoid fever, followed by acute bronchitis and meningitis, William, the beloved and only son of William and Ellen Hatley, aged 8 years and 6 months. Deeply regretted by his family and a large circle of friends. Lord, thy will be done.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, 19, Wentworth-street, Miller's Point, Hannah, relict of the late Mr. William Beaumont, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, aged 56 years.

On the 17th instant, at her late residence, Forest Lodge, Gavanzine, relict of Joseph Cox, Esq., late police magistrate of Forbes.

SHIPPING.

THE CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.

For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The HELEN MACGREGOR, THIS NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.

Saloon and steerage passengers en route to the gold and tin mines will find unrivalled accommodation in this vessel.

Cargo is now being received.
P. S. BUYERS, pro Manager.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.

To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The AGNES IRVING, TO-MORROW NIGHT, Tuesday, at 9.

To PORT MACQUARIE, via NEWCASTLE.—The PLATYPUS, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 9.

To MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The BALLINA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, Tuesday, at 9.

Passengers to these districts are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation of this Company's boats.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO MORPETH, NEWCASTLE, &c.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.

On THURSDAY MORNING, at 6, the MORPETH.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30. FARES:—Saloon, at current rates; steerage, £1 10s.

TO AUCKLAND.—Wentworth, Saturday, 23rd instant.

TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Collaroy, to-night, Monday, at 11; and Coonanbara, Wednesday night, at 11. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Collaroy, to-night, Monday, at 11.

TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Steamer, early.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Steamer, early.

TO CLEVELAND BAY via PORT DENISON.—Wonga Wonga, Saturday, 23rd instant, at noon.

CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

SHIPPERS are requested to complete their shipments to Melbourne and Queensland BEFORE 3 O'CLOCK on day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship
DANDENONG,
on THURSDAY, 21st August,
at 4 o'clock p.m.
THE SALOON IS AMIDSHIPS.
Freight at current rates.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Strath's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship
DANDENONG,
on MONDAY, 18th August,
at 6 o'clock p.m.
And
MACEDON,
on FRIDAY, 22nd August,
at 6 o'clock p.m.
FARES:
Saloon .... 10s.
Steerage .... 5s.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Strath's Wharf.

STEAM TO NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.

The fast and powerful steamship
EGMONT,
M. Fitzsimons, commander,
will be dispatched as above within twenty-four hours after arrival of the Suez Mail, expected about 29th instant. For freight or passage apply to MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, Gresham-street, next Exchange.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.

...kan, Blackwood, and Co.'s line of steamers ... from MELBOURNE as follows:—
...BRA, 19th instant, via Hokitika.
...on arrival of English Mail, via Bluff.
...to and from all New Zealand ports ...dersigned.
...sage, freight, and any information, apply ...RD and CO., Agents, 237, George-street.

... TO AUCKLAND.

...powerful steamship
HERO,
T. Logan, commander,
...n Wharf on or about WEDNESDAY, ...4 p.m. Goods received free of wharfage. ...required.
ELDRED and SPENCE,
62, Margaret-street.

...A, SAVU SAVU, and TAVIUNI, FIJI.
The steamship
...E OF EDINBURGH,
R. J. Skinner, master,
...ms THIS DAY, and sails TO-MORROW ...eived at MARKET WHARF up to ...

...n and steerage accommodation.
...ssage apply to
E. VICKERY,
116, Pitt-street.

... MELBOURNE WHARF.
FARES AND FREIGHTS.
...ASHLEY, 600 tons (unavoidably de...), will sail from the PATENT SLIP ...y on WEDNESDAY, at noon.
...teerage, £1 5s.
...rticulars apply to
...M LAIDLEY and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's-chambers.

... TO QUEENSLAND.
...EDUCED FARES.
...ship
...KEMBLA, 500 tons,
...r, will be dispatched from the GRAF... or about MONDAY, the 24th instant,
...RISBANE
...ARYBOROUGH
and
...OCKHAMPTON.
...t, passage, and all particulars, apply to ...nd CO., Agents, 237, George-street.

...INBURGH, for FIJI.—Shippers are ...omplete shipments and send in bills of ...AT ONCE.

...OBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, ...Y.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, ..., TUESDAY, 19th instant, at 10 a.m. ...n (available four months), £10 10s;
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

...CH.—STEAMERS, THIS DAY, ...Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 5.30 ...ooloo, 10.30, 2.30 ...Beach, 8.15, 12, 4.15 ...n tickets, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
THOMAS HESELTON.

... LONDON.
... LA HOGUE
...the 15th September. Has accom...end, and third class passengers.
...D AT MARSDEN'S.
...HRIST, WATT, and CO.,
Agents.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG and KIAMA.—To-night, 11.
MERIMBULA, EDEN, TATHRA.—To-morrow, 9 a.m.
SHOALHAVEN, &c.—To-morrow, 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—Friday, 9.30 a.m.
MORUYA.—Friday, 9.30 a.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS, FROM KING-ST. AT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.

FOR PARRAMATTA—7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.
FOR HUNTER'S HILL—7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6.15, 10 p.m.
FROM PARRAMATTA—6.50, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.
FROM HUNTER'S HILL—8.15, 10.15 a.m.; 12.15, 2.15, 4.15, 6.15, 7.15 p.m., at lowest reduced rates.

VISITORS to the Ironclad Frigate ATALANTE, in the Fitzroy Dock, Cockatoo Island, are informed that STEAMERS leave King-street at 7, 9, 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 4.15, 5, 6.15 p.m. Returning from the Island at 8.25, 9.15, 10.25, 12.25 a.m.; 2.25, 5.15, 6.25 p.m. Fares: First class 9d, return 1s; second class 6d, return 9d. Passengers by any of the above trips from Sydney will have an hour to inspect the steamship before the next steamer returns.

MOSSMAN'S FERRY leaves CIRCULAR QUAY—9.10, 11.10, 1.10, 3.10, 5.10.
MOSSMAN'S BAY—8.20, 10.30, 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 5.45.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
The A1 clipper barque
BLACK WATCH,
M. H. Kurruish, master,
will be dispatched about the 23rd instant. For rate of passage apply on board at Parbury's Wharf; or to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.,
14, Macquarie-place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

The A1 clipper barque
FLORE, 700 tons,
P. Dupuy, commander,
being under charter, will sail positively THIS WEEK. Has unrivalled accommodation for SALOON PASSENGERS only, for which immediate application is necessary, to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.

The magnificent A1 frigate-built ship
DURHAM,
1286 tons register, T. Hastings, commander,
will be dispatched positively on TUESDAY, 19th instant. Intending PASSENGERS are invited to inspect this fine ship's UNRIVALLED ACCOMMODATION for SALOON PASSENGERS.
For RATES, apply to Captain HASTINGS, on board; or to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

FOR HONOLULU.—For Light Freight and Passengers only.—The A1 Clipper Brig,
ONWARD,
R. Ballistin, commander,
will be dispatched in a few days.
For terms, &c., apply to the Captain, on board; or to
J. G. BARRON,
U. S. Consulate.

FOR TAHITI DIRECT.

The new clipper three-masted schooner
SERENA THAYER,
250 tons register, will meet with early dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain BROWN, on board, at Alger's Wharf; or to
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.

The fine new schooner NOUMEA, W. Cooper, master, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage (having superior accomodation) apply to C. SCHWEIG and CO., 21, Bridge-street.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The well-known clipper schooner JESSIE KELLY, A. Geach, master, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to C. SCHWEIG and CO., 21, Bridge-street.

FOR PORT DARWIN GOLD-FIELDS.

The fine A1 clipper barque
BURTON STATHER,
700 tons, CARPIN, master,
will be dispatched for the ABOVE PORT on the 18th instant.
HAS GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Rates—Steerage	.. ..	£12 0 0
Cabin	.. ..	18 0 0

PASSENGERS ARE REQUESTED TO BOOK WITHOUT DELAY TO SECURE THEIR PASSAGE.
GEORGE R. DIBBS and CO., Agents,
131, Pitt-street.

PORT DARWIN GOLD-FIELDS.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS PER BURTON STATHER.

This vessel IS NOW ALONGSIDE THE GRAFTON WHARF, where passengers can inspect her superior accommodation.
GEORGE R. DIBBS and CO., Agents.

PORT DARWIN GOLD-FIELDS.—All parties intending to go to PORT DARWIN by the clipper barque BURTON STATHER, now lying at the Grafton Wharf, and who have left their names at our office, are requested to BOOK AT ONCE, at the office of Messrs. G. R. DIBBS and CO., 131, Pitt-street, to prevent disappointment, as there are only a few berths disengaged.
C. BATE and CO., 165, Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL for PORT CHALMERS, OTAGO, via NEWCASTLE.—The clipper brig THOMAS AND HENRY, 400 tons, will be dispatched as above in a few days, and has room for PASSENGERS OR FREIGHT if engaged AT ONCE.
For all particulars apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR PORT MACKAY, via NEWCASTLE.—The clipper brig ALICE MAUD, Captain Hurley, sails on WEDNESDAY.
For freight, &c., apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR CLEVELAND BAY.—The New Clipper Schooner MARCHIONESS OF LORNE, Captain Mayor, now loading at Patent Slip Wharf, sails THIS WEEK.
For freight, &c., apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON Direct.—The regular trader COLONIST, W. Greenlees, master, will commence loading, THIS DAY, Monday, and be dispatched on FRIDAY next, 22nd.
Apply to Captain on board, at Patent Slip Wharf; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

MARYBOROUGH direct.—The regular trader AU REVOIR, Firth, master, at Lime-street Wharf, sails early. For freight apply on board; or R. GRANT, Customs'-buildings.

FOR TOWNSVILLE WHARF direct.—The regular trader HERON, H. A. Boyle, master, will load at Patent Slip Wharf, and have quick dispatch.
Apply to JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR BRISBANE direct.—The new colonial-built schooner HANNAH BARRATT, J. Greenlee, master, will clear and sail THIS DAY, 18th instant, has room for few tons light freight or powder.
Apply to T. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., Pitt-street; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The schooner TITANIA sails WEDNESDAY. For freight, apply on board, Market Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—Schooner EUROKA, THURSDAY NEXT.
Freight and passage apply on board, Market Wharf, Captain agent. All freight paid in Sydney.

MANNING RIVER.—White Cloud sails This Evening for Cundletown, Taree, Tinonee. Cowper's Wf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER.—Schooner LISMORE. For freight, apply to C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-st.

PROMISE, for SHOALHAVEN, TO-NIGHT.
Market Wharf.

TONNAGE wanted, Sydney or Newcastle to Mauritius—500 to 700 tons. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

TONNAGE WANTED.

To load either in Sydney or Newcastle.
Ditto 1000 tons for Singapore
Ditto 800 tons for Nagasaki.
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

FREIGHT FOR NEWCASTLE.

The undersigned can give up to 100 tons dead weight as ballast, and will put alongside at any wharf.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

VESSEL wanted; round charter Newcastle to Port Mackay and back to Sydney; must not draw over 8 feet.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

FOR SALE, a Screw STEAMSHIP, 60-horse power, 275 tons register, length 158 feet, breadth 20 feet, depth 11 feet 4 inches, draft when loaded under 10 feet, consumption of fuel about 9 tons per day.
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BROWN'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 26th August current, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering and adopting a proposal for the increase of the Company's Capital by the issue of 35,000 additional Shares of £1 each share, paid up to 16s., and the residue to be payable in instalments as determined by such meeting.
By order of the Board.
J. C. H. BAASS, Legal Manager.
7, Gresham-street, Sydney, August 8, 1873.

TRUST AND TRY GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

A Special General MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 18th August, at 4.30 p.m. Every shareholder is requested to attend, as matters of considerable importance to the Company will be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board.
JOHN H. MULHOLLAND,
Manager.
163, Pitt-street, 5th August, 1873.

GREAT EXTENDED Q. M. COMPANY, TUENA.

A General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Bradford's, Masonic Hotel, York-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant, at half-past 3 o'clock, p.m. sharp.

Business: To decide upon the future working of the Mine.
By order of the Board.
W. C. HAYES, Secretary.

CLAN CAMPBELL GOLD MINING CO. (Limited).

The adjourned Half-yearly MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m.
J. P. M'GREGOR, Manager.

WINDSOR CASTLE GOLD MINING CO. (Limited).

The adjourned Half-yearly General MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m.
J. P. M'GREGOR, Manager.

LADY BELMORE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices, 309, George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, 21st instant, at 4 p.m., to consider the steps to be taken in consequence of a Creditor proceeding against the Company for recovery of debt.
By order of the Board.
WM. HOLME DAVIS,
Manager.

RAPP'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited). —The second Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Exchange, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 25th August instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the past half-year; of electing a Director in the room of Henry Burrows, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election; of electing two Auditors; and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
G. A. RUSSELL,
Manager.
Sydney, 4th August, 1873.

Candidates for the office of Director are required by the Deed to give notice of their intention fourteen clear days at the least before the day of election.

H. BURROWS, Esq., has given the requisite notice that he is a candidate for re-election.

PEELWOOD MINING COMPANY (Limited). The Second Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 129, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of August instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the past half-year; of electing a Director in the place of A. H. C. Macafee, Esq., who retires by lot, but is eligible for re-election; of electing two Auditors; and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
G. A. RUSSELL, Manager.
Sydney, 1st August, 1873.

Candidates for the office of Director are required to give written notice of their intention to the Manager, at least ten days before the day of election.

A. H. C. MACAFEE, Esq., has given the requisite notice that he is a Candidate for re-election.

OAKENVILLE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

Notice is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, 170, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the twenty-eighth day of August instant, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m., to consider the advisability of WINDING UP THE COMPANY.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. C. BELBRIDGE, Manager.
Sydney, 16th August, 1873.

TAMBAROORA AND LOUISA UNITED QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (Limited), BLACKFELLOWS' REEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Office, 309, George-street, Sydney, at 2 p.m. THIS DAY, the 18th August, 1873, to receive the Report of the Directors and Balance-sheet of Accounts to June 30th last, to elect a Director in place of one who retires, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
WM. HOLME DAVIS, Manager.

N.B.—Candidates for the office of Director must give seven days' clear NOTICE of such intention to the office above named.

BIG RUBY TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited). —The Annual General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 171, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, August 21, 1873, at noon.

Business: To receive the Directors' Report with Balance-sheet to June 30; to elect three Directors in lieu of those retiring; and to elect one Auditor in lieu of one retiring, all of whom are eligible for re-election.

Clause 48 of the Articles of Association requires that CANDIDATES for the office of DIRECTOR shall give 14 days' notice, addressed to the Chairman of the Board.
By order of the Board.
HARDIE and GORMAN,
Managers.
July 31, 1873.

THE LANIVET GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

The First Half-yearly MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of the undersigned, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 7.30 p.m.

Business: To adopt the Report and Balance-sheet, and to consider any other business that may be placed before the meeting.
SAML. SYMONDS, Manager.
Greville's Rooms, Sydney.

GLENROCK GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

The Second Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of the Glenrock Gold M. Co. will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 25th August, at 4 p.m., to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th June, 1873; to elect a Director in the room of J. R. Linsley, Esq., who retires, but is eligible for re-election; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.

Intending Candidates for Directorship are required to give seven clear days notice, in writing, at the office of the Company, 14, Barrack-street, Sydney.
By order of the Board.
J. H. WALKER, Secretary.
14, Barrack-street, Sydney, August 9, 1873.

N.B.—NOTICE is hereby given, for the information of the Shareholders in the above Company, that J. R. LINSLEY, Esq., and JOHN USHER, Jun., Esq., have given the necessary notices that they are CANDIDATES for the vacancy in the Directorship.
J. H. WALKER, Secretary.

NEW CORNWALL TIN COMPANY.

Shareholders who have not paid their last CALL are requested to meet on MONDAY, at half-past 7 p.m., at the Oxford Hotel.
HENRY I. WEST.
Sydney, 16th August, 1873.

GREEN MAN REEF GOLD MINING PROSPECTING COMPANY, WATTLE FLAT.

A MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Office, 273, George-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 p.m., to take into consideration the future prospects.
J. G. COHEN,
Manager.
273, George-street, Sydney.

CITY OF SYDNEY PROSPECTING COMPANY.

A MEETING of Shareholders in above Company will be held at Ebenezer Schoolroom, Riley-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 8 o'clock, to receive Directors' Report and Balance Sheet, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.
J. T. HISWOOD, Hon. Manager.

CALLS ON SHARES.

TOOKEY QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (Limited), THAMES RIVER, NEW ZEALAND.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—A CALL (the second) of Five Shillings per share has been made on the THIRD ISSUE Nos. 10,001 to 20,000, due on the 25th August, 1873, and payable in accordance with the articles of association by shareholders on the Victorian Register, to the manager, at the registered office of the Company, Austral Mining Chambers, 5, Lydiard-street, Ballarat; and by Shareholders in the New Zealand Register, to Secretary at Auckland, within seven days of notification of such call having been made.
E. W. SPAIN, Manager.
Ballarat, 8th August, 1873.

N.B.—No transfer can be made unless above call is paid.

GULGONG GOLD MINING AND QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY (Limited).
THE ROYAL GEORGE REEF LEASES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Shareholders in the above Company are hereby informed that the Board of Directors have obtained judgment in the District Court against several Shareholders whose calls were overdue and unpaid. It is now notified for general information that the Board have decided to institute similar proceedings against all Shareholders whose calls are in arrear, if the same be not paid to the undersigned, at the Company's Office, Moore's-chambers, 163, Pitt-street, Sydney, on or before the 1st September proximo.
By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MULHOLLAND,
Manager.
August 14, 1873.

CALEDONIAN UNITED GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), GYMPIE.

A Fourth CALL of 1s per share has been made on the Shares of the above Company, payable on or before the 18th of August, 1873, to the Sydney Directors, 16, Macquarie-place. Office open between 10 and 11 o'clock a.m.
B. FINNEY, Secretary.
Gympie, July 31, 1873.

DRUMMOND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors have made a CALL of one shilling and sixpence on each of the subscribers' shares in this Company, payable at the Company's Offices 5, Spring-street, Sydney, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August instant.
By order of the Board.
J. OSWALD GILCHRIST, Secretary.
Sydney, 15th August, 1873.

GREAT BRITAIN GOLD AND TIN MINING CO. (Limited), TUMUT.

The third CALL of 1s per share on the contributing shares in this Company has been made by the Board, and is payable to the undersigned at the Company's Office, Moore's-chambers, 163, Pitt-street, Sydney, on or before the 1st September proximo.
By order of the Board.
J. H. MULHOLLAND, Manager.

STANDARD GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of 1s has been made upon each of the contributing shares in the above Company, payable at the Offices of the Company, 5, Spring-street, on TUESDAY, the 26th of August, 1873.
By order of the Board.
GILCHRIST and WESTON, Managers.

WARATAH GOLD MINING CO., SOUTH TURON (Limited).

Shareholders are again reminded that the Fifth CALL is payable at the Company's Offices, 91, Elizabeth-street, THIS DAY, and are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay, in order that the stoping out of stone may be proceeded with.
By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD J. RUBIE,
Legal Manager.
August 18, 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The offices of the Waratah and Erin Go Bragh Gold Mining Companies have been removed to No. 91, Elizabeth-street.

LONG DRIVE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Suspension of the Fifth CALL (due 14th instant), pending legal opinion, is revoked, and that Shareholders are now required to pay the same on or before MONDAY, 18th August, at the Office, 309, George-street.
By order of the Board.
WM. HOLME DAVIS,
Manager.

LONG DRIVE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Directors, having received the opinion of counsel of the highest standing as to their ability to enforce payment of Calls, have resolved to take proceedings against defaulters for all Calls (including the suspended Fifth Call) remaining unpaid on MONDAY, August 18.

The opinion referred to above can be inspected at the Office, 309, George-street, by any Shareholders.
By order of the Board.
WM. HOLME DAVIS,
Manager.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA G. M. CO. (Limited).

In accordance with the provisions of clause 38 of the Deed of Settlement, the following Shares have been declared forfeited:—

No. of Certificate.	Proprietors.	No. of Shares.	Share Numbers.
No. 3	G. Law, Glebe	2	8 and 9
6	Mr. Gibbons, Circular Quay	2	12 and 13
11	G. F. Pool, Kent-street ..	1	19
13	W. Trickett, St. Leonards	2	21 and 22
16	Mr. Cook, ditto	1	27
23	F. Hodges, Newtown ..	1	35
41	J. H. Griffiths, ditto ..	2	59, 60
45	W. H. Wallace, Gladesville	1	65
51	J. Bremner, Parramatta-st.	1	79
57, 58			
66, 67	W. J. Norris, Glebe ..	8	81-86, 90-91

Dated this seventh day of August, A.D. 1873.
By order of the Board.
C. H. MAY, Legal Manager,
111, Elizabeth-street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, on or about Wednesday evening last, at the Exchange, a dark green Silk UMBRELLA, with square black handle. To save further trouble, the person who took it will please return it at once to the waitress.

LOST, a Portion of a Gold SEAL. Reward by returning to F. IRONSIDE, 121, Botany-st., Surry Hills.

LOST, on Sunday morning, either in Liverpool-street between Castlereagh and Elizabeth streets, or in Elizabeth-street, a Gold LOCKET, containing photos. of a lady and gentleman; design, two horse-shoes, set with rubies. The finder will be rewarded by bringing it to Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTS, 370, Castlereagh-street.

MISLAID, a Memorandum BOOK; owner's name legibly written on cover. Reward on returning same, J. M'C., care of Mr. Ebblewhite, Mort's-passage.

FOUND, a small piece of GOLD. Owner apply to Mrs. Dillon, St. Mary's Cathedral.

FOUND, a Terrier DOG; owner can have it by paying expenses. Apply No. 7, Wharf-street.

STOLEN or STRAYED from No. 106, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, on the 1st instant, a Bay Gelding PONY, 15 hands high, clipped; branded B near shoulder, one of hind feet white, mark of hobble. £1 reward if strayed, and £2 reward if stolen, on conviction.

£2 REWARD.—Whereas some evil-disposed person BROKE a pane of GLASS in my shop window, on Friday evening last, I hereby offer the above reward to any person who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension of the miscreant.
JOHN MINNETT, 132, Gipps-street, Surry Hills.

MR. EDWARDS'S TRUNK arrived from the Richmond River. C. and N. E. S. N. Co.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

JOHN.—Let me see you once more for the last time.

JOHN SHEEHY, Stone Rubbler.—Call on W. H. HARRIS, Francis-street, Glebe.

MR. OR MRS. NEMO, living in a gentleman's family at Ashfield, is requested to call at once, respecting their Mother, Mrs. Elvey, at 155, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

MEETINGS.

I. O. GOOD TEMPLARS, No. 3, Haste to the Rescue Lodge, Balmain.
The Officers and Members of the above and visiting members are informed that the Meeting Night has been changed from Monday to TUESDAY.
J. DUKE, W. Sec.

SCHOOL OF ARTS DEBATING CLUB.—Question for discussion THIS (Monday) EVENING,—"Is the new Divorce Act likely to prove beneficial to this colony?" THOS. T. GRAY, Hon. Secretary.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB.

SETTLING NIGHT for the Hawkesbury Race MEETING, at the Club Rooms, THIS EVENING, August the 18th. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.
By order of the Committee.
JAMES HERALD, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Provincial Grand Lodge of New South Wales, I. C.—Quarterly MEETING THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7.30. By order R.W.P.G.M.
E. H. WILLIAMS, P.G.S.

BOOT-FINISHERS' PROTECTIVE UNION.—A Special General MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Business very important.
JAMES J. BREEN, Secretary.

A MEETING of AUSTRALIANS will be held at Mr. Sadler's Hotel, King-street, THIS EVENING (Monday), at 8 p.m.

L. O. INSTITUTION.—The Adjourned MEETING of the GRAND LODGE will be held TO-MORROW (Tuesday) NIGHT, at the Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock sharp.
W. H. DAVIES,
Gr. Sec.

NO. 1, ENCAMPMENT of Royal Black Knights.—Regular Monthly Meeting, this evening, at 7.30.

NO. 18 BOYNE L. O. L.—Monthly MEETING, TO-NIGHT, quarter to 8. Wm. Chambers, W.M.

AN ARCH PURPLE MEETING, in connection with Nos. 33 and 59 Loyal Orange Lodges, will be held in the Oddfellows' Hall, Balmain, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7.30.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEW SOUTH WALES BUSH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
A Public Tea MEETING in aid of the funds of the above Society will be held (D.V.) THIS EVENING, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.
Tea on the tables at half-past 6, after which
E. W. CAMERON, Esq.,
will take the chair, and the Society's Annual Report will be read, and the meeting addressed by the Revs. H. A. Langley, G. Martin, A. W. Watt, F. H. Browne, and others.
Tickets 1s. each.

THE PARTICULAR BAPTIST ASSOCIATION will hold its Half-yearly MEETINGS at Wallsend and Lambton on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of September, God willing. Tract Societies will be formed, and the meetings will be addressed by Pastors D. Allen, J. Hicks, T. Robey, and D. Young.
Pastor D. ALLEN, President.

ST. BENEDICT'S CHURCH.—A Special MEETING of the Members of the Parochial Council of the above Church will be held THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Every member is particularly requested to attend.
JOHN P. FINEGAN, Hon. Secretary.

LECTURES.

WESLEYAN SCHOOLROOM, William-street.—On TUESDAY, August 19, a LECTURE will be delivered by the Rev. G. H. HOLMES on "Samuel Bradburn; his Life and Labours." Admittance, 1s. Proceeds in aid of the fund for the purchase of land for a schoolhouse in Cleveland-street. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

THE "DARK DOINGS OF SYDNEY" or "The City, its Sins and Sorrows;" a LECTURE on FRIDAY EVENING next, August 22nd, at the Temperance Hall, by the Rev. D. ALLAN. Admission free. In connection with the Young Men's Christian Association.
R. M'LEAN, Hon. Sec.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Life membership ..	.. ..	£5
Annual subscription	.. ..	1

Mr. RICHARD ALFRED DEMPSTER has been appointed INSPECTOR and COLLECTOR for this Society. He is authorised to receive Subscriptions and Donations.
CHAS. A. W. LETT,
Hon. Secretary.

MARINE SURVEYOR AND SHIP-BROKER.—Captain BLIX is prepared to undertake MARINE SURVEYING in all its branches; also Ship Brokering. His long connection with shipping and his general experience in ship surveying is hoped will secure for him a share of public patronage.
Office—H. I. WEST and CO.'S, 143, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DURING THE ALTERATIONS to the Premises in Pitt-street, the business in connection with our
GENTLEMEN'S BRANCH
will be conducted in the
GEORGE-STREET PREMISES,
No. 442, next the Royal Hotel.
FARMER and COMPANY,
Tailors and Outfitters,
Pitt and George streets.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OUR BUSINESS will be carried on as usual during the REBUILDING OF THE SOUTHERN PREMISES.
Entrances as before, No. 269, PITT-STREET, and 442, GEORGE-STREET, next Royal Hotel.
FARMER AND COMPANY,
VICTORIA HOUSE.

NOTICE to the CABBRAMATTA, SMITHFIELD, and other residents.—Any person found cutting or removing TIMBER from La Retreat Farm, Church and School Lands, or Mrs. Chisholm's Farm, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

N.B.—All persons who are now or have been for years past feeding their horses and cattle on said lands, at my expense, are respectfully requested to remove or pay for them, within seven days, from this date, or they will be impounded, and all persons found driving cattle or horses on said lands, without my leave, will get what they deserve from
WILLIAM STIMSON.

MORT AND CO.,
CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY,
WOOL BROKERS,
LIVE STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
SHEEP AND CATTLE SALESMEN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES on WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, TIN, and other MINERAL ORES, and any other Colonial Produce consigned to them for Sale in Sydney, or for Shipment to their agents, Messrs. W. MORT and CO., London.

SYDNEY RAGGED SCHOOL.—The committee of the above schools, are desirous of purchasing a piece of LAND (about 50 x 100), suitable for the erection of a schoolroom, in the neighbourhood of the Rocks, lying between the Flagstaff and George-street. Particulars to be forwarded to
J. S. HARRISON, Hon. Sec.,
267, George-street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the general public that he has recommenced Business as AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION AGENT.

He will be happy to transact business at usual rates, or upon terms specially agreed for, and is prepared to make cash advances upon property intended for immediate sale.
THOMAS ARGENT, George-street, Sydney.

THE Vaccine Institution, top of King-st., is open daily at 3 o'clock (Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted), free.

THE EXTENDED ORDER OF PROTESTANT ALLIANCE Friendly Society will open a new branch in St. Michael's Schoolroom, Surry Hills, on TUESDAY, 19th instant, at 8 p.m. Entrance fee, 5s.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN, RANDWICK.
In acknowledging the receipt of £78 6s 9d in aid of the funds of the Randwick Institution (being two-thirds of the net proceeds of the concert given at the Victoria Theatre on Friday evening, the 8th instant, special thanks are given, not only to Madame ARABELLA GODDARD, who offered her assistance at the concert without remuneration, but also to the MANY LADIES and GENTLEMEN who gratuitously contributed their services and musical talents towards the entertainment of the evening,—to the Band of the FRENCH IRONCLAD MAN-OF-WAR, ATALANTE; also to the Band of the members of the VOLUNTEER BRIGADE, conducted by Lieutenant Callen; and to the New South Wales ARTILLERY BAND.

Thanks are also offered to Mrs. FANNY MORGAN-PHELPS, and to the other ladies, and to all others of the DRAMATIC CORPS who permitted their engagements at the theatre to be cancelled for the night. The Directors are also particularly indebted to Mr. JOHN BENNETT, and acknowledge his liberality in having given the use of the theatre free of all charge.

For and on behalf of the President, the Directors, and other members of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children,—
ROBERT HILLS, Honorary Treasurer.
GEORGE F. WISE, Honorary Secretary.

RANDWICK ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.
The Treasurer thankfully acknowledges the receipt of One Hundred Pounds towards the funds of the Institution, by the hands of W. C. Curtis, and Eliza Drake, executors of the late Thomas Fitzgerald.
ROBERT HILLS, Hon. Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, and carried on as "J. and A. BROWN," Colliery Proprietors, Newcastle, is about to be dissolved. All CLAIMS against, and accounts DUE by the said firm must be rendered in duplicate, to the Office of JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Solicitor, Newcastle, on or before the 1st proximo, or they will not be recognised.
JAMES BROWN,
ALEXANDER BROWN.
Newcastle, N. S. Wales, August 14, 1873.

IF THE GENTLEMAN who took a Silver-mounted Hunting WHIP, on Saturday evening, from Williams's Metropolitan Hotel, will return same for one left by mistake, he will much oblige.

J. L. TEBBUTT, GENERAL STOREKEEPER, MILLER, &c., Murrurundi. Agent for the Imperial Fire Insurance Company, and General Commission Agent.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS of the Suburban Battalion are requested to meet at Battalion Office, on MONDAY, 18th, after drill. By permission,
A. T. TELFER, Colour-Sergeant 1 Highlanders.

2 CO.—DRILL, TO-NIGHT, Hyde Park, 7.30.
C. A. WILSON, Captain.

5 CO.—Intercolonial Practice, THIS DAY, 4 o'clock. Drill, To-Night, Hyde Park, 7.30. A. O. Moriarty.

6 CO.—Company DRILL To-night, full muster, certificates will be issued. J. H. MORRIS, Captain.

FOR SALE, a Volunteer LAND ORDER; price £120 or highest offer. J. R., HERALD Office.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS purchased by FRANCIS FAHEY and CO., Bridge-street.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS wanted by E. JOHNSON, 19, Hunter-street.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS required; highest price given. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, Pitt-st.

179, Pitt-st.—V.L.O. Orders or Certificates bought, sold, or advanced upon. H. W. Statham.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter Bay. CHARLES ARTLETT, Upholsterer.

DEEDS Engrossed, Plans and Writings Copied, Illuminated Addresses, &c. G. RELPH, 91, Elizabeth-st.

DR. MOORE has REMOVED from 131 to 241, Elizabeth-street, near Bathurst-street.

DISEASES OF THE EAR AND EYE.—TH. STREHZ, M.D. (Pupil of the late Professor V. Graefe, in Berlin) may be consulted at his Residence, 170, Castlereagh-street, from 10 to 12 o'clock a.m. Consultation gratis (for the poor only) from 9 to 10 a.m.

ELECTRO-THERAPY, the natural and mechanical radical Cure of Complaints and Diseases. No other remedy can be equal to it, or so safe from bad results. W. EVANS, 39, Market-street West.

GLUE'S LABOUR AGENCY, 176, Pitt-street, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. GLUE.

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF for Toothache. Dr. Emanuel and Son, dentists, 178, Pitt-st., op. Punch's.

MR. J. J. LACHAUME, Surgeon-dentist, is in attendance, 2, Wynyard-square; first floor.

MR. BURNE, SURGICAL and MECHANICAL DENTIST. 33, Regent Road, Botany Road.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—THE EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, 1870 and 1873, was awarded to Mr. Spencer for Artificial Teeth. Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

NAVIGATION TAUGHT, and Nautical Instruments repaired. T. T. Matthews, George and Bridge sts.

PHRENOLOGY.—Professor HAMILTON'S Consulting Rooms, 313, George-st. Attendance, 10 till 6.

R. FRAPPELL, Tambaroora.—Practical and Financial management of Mines undertaken.

REMOVAL.—J. S. NORRIE, from William-street, to 228, Pitt-street, opposite Farmer and Co.'s.

TAYLOR and CO. (late James Taylor), Combmakers, 123, Bathurst-street. Tortoiseshell bought or made up.

257, PITT-STREET.—R. BURGIS, Tailor, next door to Mr. Pinhey's, chemist.

EDUCATIONAL.

GOULBURN.—CLAREMONT HOUSE, Bourke-st., Goulburn.—LADIES' SCHOOL, superintended by Miss WRIGHT, assisted by competent teachers. The above establishment is most healthily situated, and is replete with every convenience conducive to the comfort of resident pupils, whose moral and scholastic training is studiously attended to. The well-known salubrity of Goulburn makes it a desirable residence for young ladies. Terms on application.

MR. C. REGINALD TOMS'S Lessons on the Pianoforte. Address 51, Lower Fort-street.

PROFESSOR HAMILTON'S Phrenological Class Rooms, 313, George-street. Attendance, 10 till 6.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE or HIRE, very cheap, Rosewood tricord PIANOFORTE. Apply, 44, Market-street.

COLLARD'S and ERARD'S Superb PIANOS Trichords, Upright and Oblique, in Elegant Woods, at Low Prices.
ELVY and CO.'S Pianoforte Gallery, Organ and Harmonium Show Rooms, 321, George-street, ELVY and CO.'S Music Warehouse and Pianoforte Show Rooms, 321, George-street.
The beautiful instruments now open for SALE are well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.
ELVY and CO.

A FIRST-CLASS VIOLONCELLO for SALE.

MUSICAL.

Madame ARABELLA GODDARD has much pleasure in stating that Mr. J. D. D. JACKSON has tuned her Concert Grand Pianoforte during her stay here, and she considers him thoroughly competent in all the mechanism of the instrument, and is in every way perfectly satisfied with the manner in which he performed his duties. She can safely recommend him to any parties who wish their Pianofortes well looked after.
Signed,
ARABELLA GODDARD.
Sydney, August 8, 1873.

MUNICIPALITY OF PENRITH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Draft New By-Law having reference to the levying of tolls within this Municipality, is now lying at the Chambers for the inspection of all concerned, up to THURSDAY, the 28th instant.
JOHN PRICE,
Council Clerk.
Council-chambers, August 14th, 1873.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1449485

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 15.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE Mr. Justice FAUCETT and a jury of four.

HUMPHERY, ASSIGNEE, &C. V. JENKINS.

This was an action of trover for the recovery of a hearse, mourning-coaches, &c. The plaintiff, Mr. F. T. Humphery, sued as the official assignee in the insolvent estate of Thomas Dixon, undertaker, late of South Head Road; and the defendant, A. Jenkins, was the insolvent's son-in-law. The action was resumed and concluded.

Sir James Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Davis, instructed by Messrs. Cu[illegible] and Gannon, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Henry Stephen and Mr. Salomons, instructed by Mr. C. S. Jones, for the defendant.

The declaration charged the defendant with the conversion of one hearse, plumes, two mourning-coaches, two horses, harness, and a carriage, belonging to the insolvent estate of Thomas Dixon. Particulars were as follows:—One hearse, valued at £70; plumes, £120; two mourning-coaches, £6[illegible]; two sets of harness, £15; two horses, £30; carriage, £[illegible]. The defendant pleaded firstly, that he was not guilty as alleged; and secondly, that the property was not the plaintiff's as such assignee or otherwise.

The insolvent was a well-known undertaker, who had carried on business in the South Head Road for a good many years. It would appear, according to the plaintiff's case, that Dixon last year became involved in a theatrical speculation connected with the building of a new theatre, the failure of which enterprise was the cause of his getting into difficulties. He had given bills to a large amount, which fell due in the early part of the present year. Upon their being dishonoured, and steps being taken to enforce payment, it was ascertained that the acceptor had no assets. On the 11th March a rule nisi for the sequestration of Dixon's estate was applied for and granted. This was on May 31st made absolute, although it was opposed by counsel on the defendant's behalf. Dixon himself did not appear; he had left the premises on or about the 18th February, and, as it was supposed, absconded to Melbourne. At all events he has not up to the present time reappeared in Sydney. The hearse, mourning coaches, harness, horses, and carriage, were sent at different times to the A. S. N. Company's wharf, whence they were taken on board the steamers and so conveyed to Newcastle, where the defendant resides and carries on business as an undertaker and cabinetmaker. In regard to the carriage, however, it appeared that Dixon had bought it for his daughter, and made it a present to her upon her final return home from school. It was always used by her, and known as her carriage; it was also placed in requisition at her wedding, and, by her, on at least one occasion afterwards when she was on a visit to Sydney. It was taken away by order of Jenkins, who directed Mason, one of Dixon's men, to get his (Jenkins's) wife's carriage ready, as he was going to forward it home to Newcastle. It was accordingly driven to the wharf, and so dispatched, with the horse, to defendant's abode. The other property, hearse, mourning coaches, &c.—were also removed openly and without any apparent desire of concealment. The business is now carried on by insolvent's son (W. J. Dixon), whose name appears over the door. It would appear that the immediate cause of the sequestration was that Dixon had been sued upon a promissory note held by a Mr. Goodsel who had declined to renew the same. For the defence it appeared that, shortly before last Anniversary Day (26th January), the defendant and his wife came to Sydney on a visit. When at his father-in-law's, the latter informed him that he was about to retire from business, and asked if he would buy a hearse and mourning coaches. They went and inspected these vehicles, all of which were very old and out of repair, not being those ordinarily used by Dixon, or at any rate not being his best. The plumes and harness were also in bad condition, and there was an old horse which had been "running at funerals" for eleven years or more, and was gone in the fore-legs. For this assortment Dixon required £170. Jenkins had been willing to purchase a year or two previously when he was about starting in business, but Dixon had not been willing to sell at that time. Now, however, defendant offered £150, which sum Dixon on the following day agreed to accept. Jenkins accordingly borrowed £100 from his mother, and having £50 of his own the purchase money was handed over without much delay. About the end of the month defendant returned to Newcastle, taking with him his wife's carriage and an old horse which his father-in-law had presented to him. There was some delay in sending up the property he had purchased, and about the beginning of the month of March Jenkins came to Sydney, and found that Dixon had gone away; but of his present whereabouts defendant, as he swore positively, knew nothing. When he commenced business in Newcastle he purchased a hearse, &c., at an outlay of £190; and he had never found any occasion for more than one set. The vehicles that he obtained from Dixon had never been used since their transfer to Newcastle, even in the way of being let to other undertakers; although Jenkins had on several occasions allowed his original set to be hired out. His reason for purchasing the hearse, &c., from Dixon was that he had anticipated being set up in the latter's business at the South Head Road. In this respect, however, he was disappointed, as has been stated before. Leave was reserved to take the opinion of the full Court whether the Judge ought not to have directed a verdict for the defendant at the close of the plaintiff's case upon the evidence then adduced.

His Honor told the jury that to sustain the action it would be necessary to show that the property belonged to the insolvent at the time of his insolvency. In ordinary actions of trover evidence of possession generally was sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to a verdict, and that general proposition might lead to a misconception on the part of the jury. These were not ordinary goods; and under the circumstances, there being proof that Dixon owned the goods up to time of his insolvency, there was *prima facie* evidence of possession at the time of the sequestration. If, however, there had been a genuine bona fide sale, the defendant was entitled to a verdict. On and after the 11th March, Dixon's property, wherever and whatever, became vested in the official assignee; and so would these articles, unless previously disposed of. If the transaction with defendant was a mere pretence, without any actual disposal or passing of the property, the plaintiff should obtain the verdict. The jury must consider all the circumstances adduced in evidence. With regard to the carriage, the evidence appeared to indicate that Dixon had made it a present to his daughter, the defendant's wife; but proof of transfer of possession was necessary to vest it in her, or her husband. As to the horse, which it was said was a gift, the jury would determine upon the testimony.

The jury, after a consultation of about an hour, announced a verdict by majority. The parties having agreed to accept this, it was recorded, and proved to be for the defendant. The jury expressed their opinion that the horse had been given to defendant, and that it was worth £5. They also found that Dixon was insolvent at the time the transfers were made.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE Mr District Court Judge DOWLING.

A number of *ex. pa.* motions and rehearings of causes having been disposed of, the following causes were heard:—

HUGHES V. HASLAM.

Plaintiff, a carpenter, sued the defendant, who is a publican, for the balance of an account for work and labour done by plaintiff at a public-house occupied by the defendant. For the defence the defendant affirmed that he was not indebted; that he had paid plaintiff in full for the work and labour done, in proof of which he (the defendant) submitted receipts, one of which, signed by plaintiff, set forth that plaintiff had received £1 from defendant "in full payment of all demands." Plaintiff admitted that he had signed the receipt for the sum of £1; but averred that when he did so defendant only gave him a few shillings, and then filed the receipt. In answer to his Honor plaintiff said that he had never been in a court of justice before. His Honor then advised plaintiff never again to be so foolish as to receipt a bill until such time as he might have received the money. Plaintiff was non-suited.

ROBINSON V. KEELE.

Plaintiff, who some twelve months ago had kept a public-house on the Myall River, Port Stephens, sued the defendant, then a traveller for Mr. Allt, for £1 17s. 9d. for board and lodging. It was averred by defendant, on the other hand, that he had arranged with Mr. Robison, so that the expenses he might incur would be defrayed by his employer—Mr. Allt. Plaintiff admitted that he had sued Mr. Allt for the amount now claimed, and had been nonsuited. Plaintiff was nonsuited. Mr. Jaques appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. G. Davis for the defendant.

ROBINSON V. ALLT.

Plaintiff—the same as in the last mentioned action—sued defendant to recover £4 10s., the value of a counter and signboard and shelving, his property, which had been left behind in the public-house at the Myall River, which he had occupied, and which had been (he alleged) sold by defendant by auction. The defence was essentially one of never indebted. Plaintiff asserted that the counter, signboard, and shelving had been bought by him from the previous occupant of the hotel, a Mr. Turner, to whom he had paid a lump sum of £30 for fixtures. There was a good deal of evidence taken, which was about as contradictory as it could well have been, as to the value of the fixtures alluded to in the plaint. Verdict for plaintiff, £4. Mr. Jaques for plaintiff, Mr. G. Davis for the defendant.

MACKENZIE V. NOLAN.

This was a claim for work and labour done and materials supplied, the amount claimed being £3 5s. 5d. Defendant pleaded not indebted, and that he had settled all accounts. A set-off on account of quarrying tools, &c., supplied by the defendant to plaintiff was also set forward against plaintiff's claim. Verdict for plaintiff, £3 5s. 5d. Mr. T. Marshall for plaintiff.

LAMBERT V. NORRIS.

Defendant, a writing master, was sued by the plaintiff, a washerwoman, for expenses connected with the "laying out" of Mrs. Morris, a sister-in-law of Mr. Norris, who had recently died, as well as for charges for washing out the house afterwards. The plea of defendant was one of not indebted. His Honor nonsuited the plaintiff, with costs.

BECKMANN V. CAMPBELL.

Plaintiff, a watchmaker, sued the defendant for seven months' hire of a chronometer at £1 per month. Verdict for plaintiff for £7, with costs. Mr. Gannon, for plaintiff, and Mr. T. B. Bolin for defendant.

ZIONS V. BARKER.

Plaintiff, a tailor in George-street, sued the defendant, now residing at Campbelltown, but lately of the Glebe, for £4, being balance due on a suit of clothes supplied by the plaintiff. There was a set-off against plaintiff of 30s for services rendered by defendant on the occasion of Mr. Zions's candidature for the representation of the electorate of Canterbury in Parliament. Defendant not being present to prove the set-off, his Honor gave a verdict for the amount claimed, with costs.

The Court stands adjourned till 10 o'clock on Monday morning next.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

SURRENDER.—James Cameron, of Parramatta, weaver. Liabilities, £52 18s. 4d. Assets, £3 4s. 6d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, August 18, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Wallace Coldrey, adjourned single, from the 8th instant. Compulsory sequestration, Fattorini v. Moore, adjourned from the 14th instant.

Monday, August 18, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Charles Samuel Blackman, first and only meeting at Mudgee.

Wednesday, August 20, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Archibald Chisholm, third meeting; George Wymer, first and only meeting; Edward Matthew Burrowes, first and only meeting; Emery Wilcox, second meeting; William Brownlie, first meeting; Henry Lionel Alexander, first meeting.

Wednesday, August 20, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Howell, first and only meeting, at Deniliquin; Edward Spowert, first and only meeting, at Newcastle.

Friday, August 22, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William Livingstone, second meeting; James Price Owen, first meeting; Edmund William Deacon, adjourned single meeting from the 8th instant; Richard Connor, adjourned single, from the 8th instant; James Duff, first meeting.

Friday, August 22, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Grives, second meeting, at Bathurst.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, August 19, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Nicholas Constantine, Henry Gratton, Edmund Hockey, Lavender Davis, William Brown, John Moses, George Elphinston Job, Timothy Lees, adjourned from the 12th instant; William Spear and Frederick Bond, ex parte Frederick Bond, adjourned from the 12th instant.

Tuesday, August 26, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Robert Fleming, Donald Fleming, David M'Giner, Patrick Cleary, William Pollock Black, David Bourke, James Henry Bryant, Charles Cobb Wildash, adjourned certificate from the 5th July; James Samuel Hassall, adjourned from the 12th instant; John Nicholas Bradley, adjourned from the 12th instant.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, August 21, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Accounts current and plans of distribution for confirmation in the following estates:—1. Estate of Edmund Hockey, a first plan, dividend, 5s. 6d. per £ on concurrent debts. 2. Estate of Thomas Collis, a dividend of 17s. 7d. per £ on two preferent debts. 3. Estate of Robert Hamilton Carney, a second plan, dividend, 4s. 1½d. per £ on concurrent debts. 4. Estate of Henry Clay Burnell, a second plan, dividend, 7d. 7-10th per £ on concurrent debts. 5. Estate of Robert and Donald Fleming, a second plan, dividend, 5¼d. per £ on concurrent debts. 6. Estate of Ellen Moffatt, a second plan, dividend, 8¼d. per £ on concurrent debts. 7. Estate of Thomas Ellen, an account current, showing the disposal of the realised assets. Compulsory sequestration—Robert Gray and Son v. Joseph Myers, adjourned from the 7th instant. In re Australian Paper Company and 11 Vic. No. 19 (No. 10,688). Consideration of matter under the Supreme Court order of 8th September, 1871, adjourned from 14th instant.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Cunninghame, Smart, Fielder, and Meares.

Six persons were fined for drunkenness. One of them was further fined 40s., or in default of payment to be imprisoned two months, for using obscene language.

William Rogers, apprehended for being drunk and disorderly, and having been thrice within the last twelve months fined for drunkenness, was convicted of being an habitual drunkard, and was sentenced to be imprisoned six months.

Ann Burke, alias Clegg, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months as an idle and disorderly person.

Charlotte Calf, 13, was brought before the Court by constable Macintosh, who deposed that, between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, he found her in a brothel in Steam Mill-street, off Bathurst-street; two prostitutes were then in the house, one of them being defendant's sister; she said that she knew the character of the house; that her father, living in the neighbourhood, turned her out of his house, and is aware that for a week past she has been living there; that her mother, living with another man in Clarence-street, would not suffer her to live with her; she said also that she is under 14 years of age. John Calf, of Steam-mill-street, off Bathurst-street, dealer, deposed that the girl before the Court is his daughter, and will be 13 years of age in September next; she has not lived with him for some six weeks or two months; she left his house to go to her mother, his wife, who he has heard is living with another man; for the last week this girl has been living near him with a girl of the streets; her sister also lives there; does not think that her sister is a proper person to have the care of her; has twice seen this girl in the company of prostitutes; he has no control. "You know, father," said the girl, weeping, "that you would not let me stop at home." To the Bench: She said that she was beaten and driven away by both father and mother, and that she only intended living at the house out of which the constable took her until Monday, when she was to go with a married sister to Gulgong. To be sent to Biloela.

Eleven prisoners were discharged, and three were remanded.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, August 18th: Messrs. Murphy, Spence, Pearce, Vickery, and Hunt. Tuesday, 19th: Messrs. Evans, Kippax, and Charlton. Wednesday, 20th: Messrs. Curran, Love, Chapman, S. S. Goold, and Guy. Thursday, 21st: Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Thompson, Penfold, and Lester. Friday, 22nd: Messrs. Oatley, Palmer, and S. Goold. Saturday, 23rd: Messrs. Cunninghame and Smart.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Voss and Breillat.

Four persons were fined 5s. each, and one 10s. for drunkenness.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, August 18: Messrs. C. Lester, J. Williams, J. B. Smithers, T. F. Meyer. Tuesday: Messrs. S. Goold, T. Loxton, R. A. Hunt, G. Renwick. Wednesday: Messrs. M. F. Josephson, H. Lane, J. Roseby, J. W. Smart. Thursday: Messrs. J. G. Raphael, J. Oatley, J. Fraser, J. Evans. Friday: Messrs. T. Spence, J. Stewart, T. Hale, M. Charlton, J. V. Barnard, C. Lester. Saturday: Mr. H. H. Voss.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

THE following is another important portion of the report (now in circulation) made by Mr. M. A. Black, the Actuary to this Society:—

14. On entering upon the consideration of the different methods of dividing profits practised by Life Offices I would observe, that any system however inequitable in its operation, provided it is understood and agreed to by all the members joining a society, cannot strictly speaking be said to be inequitable. In describing the different systems I have made frequent use of the word inequitable, but I would beg to be understood as using it in a qualified and comparative sense, for I do not mean to assert or lay down as a principle that any one method is absolutely equitable. The New York Mutual Insurance Company put forward their method of distribution and say* "this method is now acknowledged by all the leading mathematicians of both parts of the world to be the only equitable plan of distributing surplus." The language of the profession at home in reply to such an assertion is this, and I concur in the remarks—"So far from there being any general consent that all other methods of distribution are inequitable, as would of course follow from the use of the words we have quoted, it is well known that there are many actuaries who, looking at the matter in a broad sense, emphatically protest against branding as inequitable or untrue any method of distribution that is intelligible in itself and clearly put before those who are to be bound by it. It is after all they say a matter of contract. . . . . . What may be mathematically true may be commercially undesirable."

We know that intending assurers do not consider or understand the relative merits of the different schemes of division given effect to in the offices they join,—it is not until after the event—until practical effect has been given to a system, that members become dissatisfied with their respective shares of profit. Therefore, if an inequitable, or to say the least, an unpopular plan of dividing profits be in operation, it will not do to rest satisfied with a state of things that assumes every member to have a knowledge of what the practical effect of the method is, merely because it has been technically defined in the by-laws and made matter of contract. The public only look to the numerical results produced by different methods of division, and do not care to enter upon the abstract merits of particular schemes. Several assurance institutions that commenced with, and for a period worked an inequitable system of division, have recently been obliged to make a change. Thus the method of division practised by one of the largest proprietary offices in the world, and also the method of another long established mutual office, became so unpopular that a few years ago both institutions had to introduce a fresh system of distribution, for the assuring public perceived that the profits were being given in an undue proportion to the long livers. As showing what an unpopular system of dividing profits leads to, I will mention the method that was practised by the oldest Mutual Assurance Society in England—the "Amicable." That society divided their surplus in proportion to the amounts assured under the policies that became claims during the year. Of that method it has been said that it was neither more nor less than a lottery, and the society was reduced to the alternative of working out until their last member's claim fell in, or of transferring their business to another office, for scarcely any new members could be induced to join the society. The "Amicable" adopted the latter course, and although compelled as it were to retire from business, the society was in so thoroughly solvent a condition that the members were guaranteed a specific though small bonus during the currency of their policies from the society that took over their business. It was the inequitable method of dividing their profits that drove the "Amicable"—the oldest Mutual life office from the field."

15. I append to my report a series of comparative tables showing the effect of distributing an equal amount of surplus according to each of the following nine methods:—

I. In proportion to the value of the policies including previous bonus additions—the present Mutual Provident method.

II. In proportion to the value of the policies.

III. In proportion to the difference between the premiums paid, accumulated with interest, and the values of the policies.

IV. A per-centage per annum from the date of policy.

V. A per-centage per annum on the sums assured, and the bonuses already declared multiplied by the number of years the premium has been paid since the last division of profits.

VI. In proportion to premiums paid since the last division accumulated at compound interest to date of valuation.

VII. In proportion to the loading—that is the difference between the office and net premiums—accumulated at compound interest between the intervals of division.

VIII. Firstly, by assigning to those assurances that remained in force from the last valuation, the profit accrued upon the valuation-reserves last held for the same, and which arose from the excess of interest realised over that at which it was assumed in the valuation they would fructify; and secondly, by apportioning the remaining profit in proportion to the premiums paid by such policies in the period.

THE PROPOSED MUTUAL PROVIDENT METHOD.

IX. Firstly, by assigning to those assurances that remained in force from the last valuation, the profit accrued upon the valuation-reserves last held for the same, and which arose from the excess of interest realised over that at which it was assumed in the valuation they would fructify; and secondly, by apportioning the remaining profit in proportion to the loading (or difference between the office and net premiums) received in respect of premiums paid by such policies in the period.

16. The preceding schemes of division were fully explained in my report and the plan adopted to show their practical working was as follows. [See Report.]

17. The case for opinion is referred to as containing a full exposition of the methods of division numbered 1, 8, and 9, described in article 15. The grounds upon which the society's method has been condemned and the proposed method approved are fully set out in articles 16 to 40 of the case. The referees are unanimously of opinion "that the present method of distribution as laid down in the 29th by-law does not apportion the profits equitably among the members—that the tendency of the existing method is undoubtedly to favour the members of longest standing in the society at the expense of those who have recently joined—that the effect of this tendency would be sooner or later to reduce the new members' bonus to so low a rate that very few members would join—that it possesses no sufficient advantages on any ground to justify its retention; and they decidedly advise the society to abandon the present method of distribution."

The referees in their separate opinions give reasons for stating "that the society's method of apportionment leads, as might be expected, to great and increasing inequalities—that the present method of distribution is in a very high degree inequitable as between members entering at different periods—that the plan may be and no doubt is suitable for a company about to be wound up, but unsuitable to a going concern—that it is not equitable because it is not intelligible—that it is inconsistent with the principles of a Mutual Life Assurance Society—that the method of distribution is inexpedient in the general interests of the society—that the system is not now adopted in any assurance society in England or the United States; and that the method is objectionable on all grounds."

With regard to the proposed method the referees are unanimously of opinion "that it may fairly be said, as compared with the present method, to return the surplus equitably to the members—that the proposed method is greatly preferable to the existing method—that it on the whole substantially returns to each member a share in the profits proportioned to his contribution to the surplus funds of the society—that it may with advantage be adopted; and that it is doubtful whether any other method that might be proposed would be better adapted to the actual circumstances of the society."

In their separate memoranda the referees have expressed themselves at greater or less length upon the question generally, and have given their reasons for concurring in the equity of the proposed plan of division.

* The method is described at length in my report, and it is also quoted by Mr. Sprague in his separate opinion, p. 94.

THE SOUTHERN COAST.

ULLADULLA TO SHOALHAVEN.

FROM Milton to Shoalhaven is a distance of 40 miles by a road which may be classed as an excellent one in fine weather, the country being for the greater part level. Were it not that many of the creeks require bridging, and many of the existing bridges repairs, the most captious could find but little fault; for there are few spots on the coast possessing greater facilities for the construction of a good main road by trifling outlay.

From Milton the traveller, for a distance of six miles by easy gradients along side cuttings, rises to the table-land. Conjola Lake is passed on the right; unfortunately the view of that fine sheet of water and its picturesque surroundings is by the course of the road denied the passer-by, a fact much to be regretted, for Conjola may be esteemed as one of the most charming spots along the coast.

Seventeen miles from Milton a valley is passed on the left, known as the Jerrewangla. A few selectors have made it a home—the soil is reported to be fairly fertile. One mile further on is situated the postal village, Wandandrian, where many farms may be noticed. One of them, Walsh's, is surrounded by an excellent orchard, where of late years the owner has devoted attention to the cultivation of some choice fruit trees. The country from this point to the village of Tomerong is well timbered by ironbark, gum, blackbutt, and turpentine trees. In timber a large trade is yearly done, and at the Currumbean Creek, situate on the north-west side of Jervis's Bay, shipbuilding has been carried on for many years, the place being from its favourable position a fancy spot for shipwrights. The telegraph line is now reached; it extends from Shoalhaven down to the heads of the bay. It is proposed to make the Ulladulla extension from this point along the road described; as good a route as could be chosen. From Tomerong, along a nice level but poor country, for sixteen miles, and the village or town of Nowra is reached.

The positions of Nowra, Terrara, and Numba were some three months back described in a sketch given of the district in the columns of the *Herald* and *Mail*. It will therefore be unnecessary to enter into minute details of this immense district; still there are some jottings of progress worthy of attention.

The Municipal Council of Nowra has in a most praiseworthy manner taken the initiative in the matter of introducing sign-posts on the turnings of the roads leading from the township; a sum has been voted for the purpose of erecting six posts; the cost of them, £2 15s., may be regarded as small when the great benefit afforded by those mute-pointers is taken into consideration. Nowra is decidedly improving in appearance; its position on the only portion of land on the Shoalhaven low country worthy of the name "flood-free" tends much to denote its becoming an important town in years to come. Terrara has also brightened up a little, the paint brush having within these past few months done much to improve many of its best buildings.

If floods would only hold back for a few years, the entire district would become what a score years back it was, "one of the finest and most payable agricultural spots in the colony." The distribution or cutting up of some of the large freehold blocks, and their sale, if ever such is done, would materially alter the district for the better. The small farmer has but *little* chance, the selector no opportunity, when immense blocks of country are so carefully and jealously locked up.

When any part of the district, no matter how remote or difficult to reach, has been thrown open, a marked and agreeable change has taken place. Take, for instance, the Kangaroo Valley, situated between Shoalhaven and Moss Vale, a mountain locked piece of agricultural land, considered a *few years* back as almost inaccessible. Previous to the passing of the Free Selection Act, several applications were made for the measurement of this now farm-covered vale; but the surveyors always reported upon it as "inaccessible scrub." Since then, land has been purchased and selected to the extent of 12,800 acres, over nearly twenty square miles of country.

No traveller along the coast should omit visiting the "Valley." It may be passed through *en route* from the Moss Vale railway station to Shoalhaven, a distance of thirty-five miles. On that road the famous hill, the Burrengarry, has to be descended from the table-land; the valley is then opened out to the view, and the Kangaroo River crossed. The well-known and strangely-named mountain, the Good-Dog, then is reached—a teasing heavy hill, which takes a horse fully an hour and a half to negotiate. The track, from the nature of the soil, is, even in dry seasons, moist, and at parts boggy; but what a reward the lover of fine scenery receives by enjoying the view obtainable from the narrow ridge-like top of this cloud-capped hill! To the east the ocean, with the wide-spreading cultivated flats of Shoalhaven extending from the mountain's base to the sea; the river, flowing through them, looks like a small rivulet, and homesteads seem tiny specks on the landscape.

Turning to the west, the Kangaroo Valley appears as a distinct region, its depths almost invisible through their blue misty covering. From the Good Dog, the meaning of that term "a bird's-eye view" can be fully realised. The mountain sides are heavily timbered by cedar, blackbutt, and gum trees. The former has afforded a trade for years; it still continues, several parties of sawyers being at present engaged in and about the valley. The settlers on the Kangaroo have had a hard struggle for many years clearing and fencing. The amount of cleared land plainly denotes their industry. One of the greatest drawbacks is the distance that has to be traversed over rough roads to a market—fifteen miles to Shoalhaven, or twenty to Moss Vale. Butter and bacon are generally conveyed by pack-horses to the former place for shipment. In the heart of the vale may be observed the handsome house and grounds of Mr. Osborne, on the western side of the river. On the opposite bank stands the Church of England church; close at hand the Public school. The church, built of brick and stone, is one of the neatest places for public worship in the colony, the design being remarkably pretty, some ornamental lattice work tending to produce a handsome exterior; the interior fittings are also carried out in a chaste and elegant style. The schoolhouse, of wood, is not a bad building. Mr. T. G. Bird is the master. The attendance averages throughout the year only thirty, although at times nearly fifty children are present. There are several causes for this—one of the principal, the fact of the creeks being uncrossable; in wet seasons the school often is empty for a week. The parents, too, are often to blame for keeping the little ones for the performance of home work. In nearly every agricultural district this fault may be found; to the poor struggling schoolmaster it is most unsatisfactory. A bridge is badly required across the Kangaroo River; when a fresh comes down it does so with a vengeance, and lives are often placed in jeopardy.

When it is taken into consideration that this proposed bridge would be placed on the most direct mail line from Shoalhaven and Ulladulla, a little consideration should be given to the matter, for not only will the inhabitants of the valley be benefited, but also persons at a distance.

A petition is at present in course of signature in Shoalhaven praying a daily mail by this route from Moss Vale, the present communication with Sydney being unsatisfactory, and in cases uncertain, half by coast and half by rail to Moss Vale, the latter is decidedly the best, not only for Shoalhaven, but also for Tomerang and Ulladulla; the petition places the matter in a very clear light.

The member for Shoalhaven, Mr. James Warden, recently spent a week around Nowra, Terrara, and Numba, personally inspecting places and their wants; he also held a public meeting, and rendered a most satisfactory account of his stewardship, at least, so thought the meeting.

Many of the wants of the district were discussed and brought to the fore, the state of the river being one of the most prominent ones. Mr. Warden promised to give immediate attention to the matter of improving the Shoalhaven and Crookhaven Rivers, instancing the River Tay, in Scotland, as a proof of what could be done in the improvement of streams liable to silting.

The clearing out and deepening of the Crookhaven Creek would be of the greatest benefit to the residents along its banks, not only for the advantages derivable from its navigation, but also from the drainage it would afford; hundreds of acres of swampy land would be reclaimed, and many now worthless farms rendered valuable. There are several matters a stranger visiting Shoalhaven cannot understand for obvious reasons, one of the principal being that the residents themselves cannot explain them. For instance, a question might be asked why the island known as the Comerang, at the mouth of the Crookhaven has not yet been sold. Comerang Island was surveyed twelve months ago by a Government surveyor, and laid out into about twenty small lots, or farms, in all embracing an area of 700 acres of fair soil. Suddenly then the sale was stopped by proclamation, the land being claimed by Messrs. Berry and Co.; a satisfactory explanation as yet has not been obtained as to whose property it really is, and several parties are naturally anxious. Opinions are also divided in the district on the question of which should be the entrance for steamers and trading craft—Crookhaven or Shoalhaven. The pilot's time is taken up at the former, and the latter and its navigation are entirely neglected, although several crafts trade over the bar and up the river, some of them drawing 5 feet 6 inches.

There are several bridges required around the district. One at the Barrier, over the Saltwater Creek, the money has been voted for it, but tenders as yet have not been called.

Shoalhaven is looking forward to better times. No district requires more consideration, for in no district are the inhabitants so hampered; therefore, what can be done by the Legislature should be with a will and spirit. Its inhabitants, or the majority of them, are energetic enough, but there is a "break" attached to their progressional chariot, and unfortunately too often it is applied when up-hill progress is meant.

A great want exists in Shoalhaven—one glaringly apparent to a stranger—that of a School of Arts and Free Library. An effort was made before 1870, but the site intended for the building proved below flood-mark. The Nowra Council now is making an effort to obtain a site for the purpose. It ought to be granted.

Mr. D. S. Hicks, the Inspector of Public Schools, at present is busy in the district. That gentleman's office is no sinecure, for his district is an immense one.

The schools, Public and Denominational, in Shoalhaven are numerous enough; as a rule, to all appearance, they are very fairly kept. At Nowra, the Public school, under the mastership of Mr. Merrack, secures a large attendance of from 60 to 70, the building is a very good one, well situated.

At Terrara the Church of England Denominational school, a wooden building, has an attendance of 60, under the care of Mr. H. C. Brettell. The Numba Presbyterian Denominational school has an average attendance of 55. Mr. M'Lelland has the charge. There are several provisional and half-time schools in the outlying parts of the district, under very good masters, who have to struggle often against adverse circumstances.

A REREDOS DISPUTE.—A correspondence between the Rev. Thomas C. Price, Vicar of St. Augustine the Less, Bristol, and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, on the subject of the new reredos erected by the Freemasons of the province in Gloucester Cathedral, has been published in a long letter addressed to his diocesan, dated the 2nd June. Mr. Price expresses his sorrow that the Freemasons have been permitted to erect a reredos filled with images, of which the central and principal one is "a representation of our Blessed Lord, Christ Jesus, God and man," and that the Bishop is to be "one of the performers in the solemn pomp and ceremony of its unveiling, thereby giving publicly before the Church the sanction of the highest official to this desecration of the house of God." In support of his views, Mr. Price refers to the homily against peril of idolatry, and quotes a passage from Tertullian, and the decree of the Emperors Valens and Theodosius in aid of his earnest entreaty to the Bishop to refuse to take any part in the proposed ceremonial, and so free himself "from all complicity in such a flagrant violation of the second commandment, and in the scandal and offence which will be caused throughout the diocese." In conclusion Mr. Price intimates that he shall hold himself free to publish his letter, and any reply with which he may be favoured. A reply was promptly accorded, and was as follows:—"29, Portland-place, W., June 4, 1873.—My dear Mr. Price,—I hasten to thank you for your kind though somewhat late letter. I concur with you and the venerable homilist in a sincere disapproval of all idolatry. As, however, I have no reason for thinking either (a) that the Freemasons or the Dean and Chapter entertain the purpose of worshipping and honouring the statuary to which you allude; or (b) that the figures will be provocative of idolatry in others, I do not feel it necessary to refuse to take part in the ceremonial. Thanking you for your note and fully recognizing your sensitive appreciation of the sinfulness of image worship, I remain, with kind compliments, very faithfully yours, C. J. GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL. You are quite at liberty to publish this letter.

BLOOD POISONING, "SCARLATINA."

(From the N. S. W. Medical Gazette of August.)

OF all the "exanthemata" this seems to be the most common in this city; I have no intention of going into detail of the different forms of this all-pervading disease, as they are already too familiar to the medical men in practice here. My object is rather to offer a few suggestions, which may simplify the treatment, and as far as possible prevent the spread of the disease, or by united action, stamp it out altogether, as we have hitherto succeeded in doing with "variola," which I consider a much less terrible disease, and not to be put in comparison with it, when we take into account the sequelæ of scarlatina. Fortunately it is mostly a disease of childhood, although no age is exempt. It rarely occurs after thirty, unless the person is peculiarly predisposed. Some families, from some peculiarity in their organization, are more susceptible than others, and in such cases we may see a recurrence of the disease two or three times in the same individual; also after delivery a puerperal woman will catch the disease immediately, who previously seemed to walk unscathed in the midst of it, and such cases mostly prove fatal. Scarlatina is communicated by coming in contact with those who are infected by it. By currents of air laden with its germs, by food, and especially milk, which readily absorbs the germs. Some five or six years ago a terrible and fatal outbreak of scarlatina took place in one of the suburbs, which was clearly traced to a milk woman, who kept her milk vessels in the same room where her children were laid up with the disease. The whole walk which she served was affected at the same time, plainly showing that she was the instrument of spreading the disease, and killing a great number of children, and even grown-up young people.

No disease clings with greater tenacity to beds and beddings, and some charitable people knowing this, after they have had the disease in their houses, make up the beds and bedding and send them to the brokers, and thus pass the disease along; and many parents wilfully, or rather wickedly, expose their children to infection, and when asked their reason for so doing, they say—"Oh, they are sure to have it some time, and they may as well have it over them whilst they are young." Besides, those who are in business and have petty shops, most carefully conceal the fact of their having the disease on the premises, lest it should injure their business. The above are only a few of the ways in which the disease is fostered and spread through the length and breadth of the city and suburbs, and foolish and ignorant people are permitted to tempt Providence, and invite wholesale destruction on their neighbours with impunity. To me it seems passing strange that the Government do not interfere in the suppression of this great evil, when the means of doing so are so obvious.

In the treatment of this disease complete isolation should be sought for the patient, the temperature of the room should range between 60° and 70°, which will encourage the rash to come out, and prevent any possible chill; the patient should be strictly confined to bed; the atmosphere of the room should be well charged with chlorine, so as to be quite perceptible to any one entering. This gives great relief to the throat symptoms, destroys the germs, which are being constantly cast off, and reduces the danger of spreading the disease to a minimum, besides being very agreeable to the patient. The best way of diffusing the chlorine is to dip pieces of coarse calico, three inches broad by two feet long, having a hole at one end, into a strong wash of chloride of lime, and hang from four to six of these on nails fastened in convenient places round the room; they will require to be redipped every three or four hours, according to the dryness of the atmosphere. The patient's bowels should be kept open with senna tea mixed with sugar and milk, or any other mild aperient that agrees. The pungent heat of the skin will quickly yield to muriate of quinæ mixture given every four hours, and the throat and kidney symptoms will be greatly benefited by a mixture of chlorate of potass and tinct ferri, two drachms of the former to one of the latter, an ounce of sugar syrup and pure water to half a pint; a teaspoonful to be given every hour for the first three days, and every two hours afterwards; under this treatment the rash will begin to fade on the second or third day, and desquamation will begin about the fifth day, after which the face, hands, neck, and chest may be sponged with tepid water, in which a small quantity of carbolic acid is diffused. A mixture of this acid should be kept in the room in a clear bottle, say 2 oz. to 12 oz. of water, having a cork with a quill inserted through it, and projecting a couple of inches beyond for the purpose of disinfecting the night chair and urinal; a slight shake diffuses the acid through the water, when it is ready for use. When the rash has quite disappeared the patient will be greatly benefited by a warm bath, blood heat, in which carbolic acid is diffused. "Carbolic oil" in the proportion of one of the acid to eight or ten of olive oil will also greatly relieve the itching when the cuticle is peeling off. For the first week the diet should be farinaceous, afterwards mutton broth, and beef tea made on Liebig's plan, may be given in moderate quantities. The patient should keep his room until desquamation has ceased, and for fully a week afterwards; he should dress warmly, and carefully avoid cold winds or exposure to night dews.

With these precautions faithfully carried out, I have frequently arrested the disease in families, and no fresh cases have occurred, either in the house or the neighbourhood. The medical man should also make it a rule to see his scarlatina cases last, and never to visit a puerperal case after seeing a scarlatina patient without changing his clothes, or otherwise disinfecting himself. In connection with ordinary scarlatina, where the rash comes out well, we sometimes meet with cases where there is no eruption, nor sore throat, the history of the case may help us if there has been scarlatina in the house, or if the patient has been exposed to it in any way. If these guides should fail, the urine will probably solve the difficulty by showing albumen; such cases generally end badly, unless the utmost care is taken, we may have suppression of urine and dropsy. A short time ago I had a little patient in a house where scarlatina of the ordinary kind had been some weeks before; the child was feverish, but no eruption or sore throat. The case was treated by a mild *febrifuge* of muriate of quinæ and dilute muriatic acid. There was an attack of diarrhœa, which was checked, and soon afterwards the feet began to swell, and the urine was suppressed for twenty-four hours. I used diuretics, nit. potass., tinct. digitalis, tinct. cantharidis, spt. nit. dulcis, &c., which restored the secretion. My friend Dr. Morris then saw the case with me, and having obtained a sample of the urine, we found albumen and dumbell crystals of oxalate of lime in their various stages of formation; this readily gave way to a mixture of tinct. ferri mur. acid, mur. dil., succus conii, and belladonna, which was continued for a few days, until the kidneys were restored to their normal state. The malignant forms of the disease, in addition to the above treatment, will frequently require strong stimulants—ammonia, brandy, port wine, &c.

In conclusion, I would say that the profession ought, out of pure humanity, to press home upon the Government the necessity of making stringent laws to stop the spread of this dread disease, which has hitherto made such fearful havoc amongst our young people, and which, I think, I have clearly shown is within their province. In short, I think, the same laws now in existence for the suppression of "variola" would meet the case.

A. MOFFITT.

135, Castlereagh-street, July 19.

A REMEDY FOR LEPROSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The painful communication in your issue of the 9th instant, of the spread of leprosy among Europeans, as well as the natives of Hawaii, induces me to forward the two accompanying accounts of a remedy for that frightful disease.

The present medical officer of the Leper Asylum, Calcutta, would, no doubt, afford valuable advice as to treatment, and assistance in furnishing the remedy (it being a product of India), if applied to.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

R. ROGERS.

Rushcutter Bay, 14th August.

(To the Editor of the Athenæum.)

"SIR,—As the following extract from a copy of the last report of the Calcutta District Charitable Society which I have just received, regarding the use of a nut called 'Chaowl moogree,' as a remedy in cases of leprosy, may prove interesting to your readers, and induce some of them to make references on the subject which may lead to similar good results in Madras, I beg to send it to you for insertion in your journal. It is part of a report made to the Central Committee of the Society by Dr. R. Stewart, the officer in medical charge of the Almshouse and Leper Asylum in Calcutta.

"In January, 1853, Dr. John Jackson expressed to me a wish to try the effects of a native nut called chaowl moogree upon some cases of leprosy, he having heard it strongly recommended as a most powerful remedial agent for the cure of that disease. We proceeded together to the Leper Asylum for the purpose of selecting a fit subject for a trial of the efficacy of the nut, and having examined all the different inmates we at length fixed upon Nundoo Kissore, an individual who was perhaps the most disfigured of any of them by the ravages of the disease, and whose case seemed altogether hopeless. The man had frequently declared his life to be hateful to him, and had even threatened to commit suicide if he was not relieved. No powers of description which I possess can convey any correct idea of his general appearance; his forehead, nose, cheeks, lips and chin were thickly studded with small tubercles: the ears enlarged and pendulous, and the lobes resembling two small potatoes. The integuments of the chest and abdomen, of a dirty brown colour, and coarse in texture, resembling more the hide of an elephant than the skin of a human being. On the arms the tubercles were of a large size, the hands much swollen and hard, and each finger of double its natural dimensions, and the nails had been destroyed; the legs, feet, and toes were still more disfigured.

"On the 7th January, 1853, this individual was ordered a scruple of chaowl moogree, pounded and made into pills, twice a day, and was directed to use a diet composed entirely of milk, ghee, butter, rice, and bread.

"His appearance now has altered so much for the better that I feel confident that his nearest relative could not recognise him. All the tubercles have disappeared, with the exception of one on one of the arms, which, though still conspicuous, is reduced to one-third of its original size. His face and ears natural, hands and feet almost reduced to their natural proportions; the nails renewed. The greatest and most pleasing change, however, I consider to be in his frame of mind, which is now cheerful and happy. The success which has attended this case has induced some of the other patients to request that they might be permitted to try the same medicine. Six of them are now taking it, and even without the advantages of the more expensive diet allowed to Nundoo Kissore, are benefiting by its use.

"It is to be hoped that Dr. Stuart's further trials will establish the nut used by him as a certain means of relief to some of the most wretched of human beings.

"Yours faithfully,

"WILLIAM H. H.

"Birch House, Ootucamund, 2nd June, 1855."

Extract from "Lockhart's Medical Missionary in China," pp. 184-5; published by Hurst and Co., London, 1861:—"Of leprosy," Dr. Hobson remarks, "mention has been often made of the prevalence and incurable nature of leprosy, it is gratifying to state that the seeds of the chaowl moogree are found to be of real service. Dr. Mount (Mouat) of Calcutta, drew my attention to this fact and sent me a quantity of seeds; these were given in the form of coarse powder in doses of sixty grains twice a day, and the expressed oil rubbed on the eruptions occasionally. I have seen two cases certainly completely cured and several others much benefited. The remedy must be persevered in for not less than from four to six months; under its action the diseased surface gradually assumes the appearance of healthy skin. The remedy is known to the Chinese under the name of Ta-fung-tsze for the seeds, and Ta-fung-yew for the oil; but those who have any experience of its value keep it a secret for their own profit. The Chinese account says it is imported from the south (probably the Straits). It produces a change in the blood, hence useful in the diseased blood of leprosy. The oil is useful to apply to cases of psoriasis and ulcers, and it will kill worms. The seeds should be given in the form of pills."

Dr. Hobson wrote an excellent paper on leprosy, which was published in the *Medical Times and Gazette* for 2nd June, 1860.

OUR COAL AND COAL PORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—While at Bulli a few days since, your paper of the 7th instant reached me, and I find a paper was read by Mr James Manning, before the Royal Society of New South Wales, on "Our Coal, and our Coal Ports."

Mr. Manning's objection to spending money by the Government for opening up Lake Macquarie will be assented to by all, except, perhaps, those who have gone headlong into the speculation. About twenty years ago, or thereabouts, it was estimated that to open up Lake Macquarie for light draught vessels would cost £100,000. To do so now, I think, you might multiply that sum by two. Whether the public would consent to the draining of that amount from the public treasury in aid of private enterprise remains to be seen—the British public have always been considered the most gullable people in the world—a people who would not hesitate to subscribe to a railway to the moon if they could be convinced there was the most remote chance of success; and I think we have given tolerable good proofs that we, their descendants, are just as gullable as our forefathers were—witness, our rush at copper—then gold—then tin—now coal. Every one you meet speaks of the importance of an adequate supply of coal, and that a vessel, or vessels, had actually left Newcastle in ballast because she or they could not get coal. When I heard of the possibility of this vessel (the Euterpe leaving in ballast), I immediately telegraphed the captain that I would load him in Sydney in twelve days if he would come, and got reply—"Too late."

There can be no doubt that Newcastle with the assistance of the Southern ports can supply all the coal that can possibly be required, for many a year to come—all that is required at Newcastle is that every Company should have their water frontage, and staiths—it is a notorious fact that the miners at Newcastle are only employed about half-time—for want of shipping accommodation.

I have no objection to there being fifty companies started, provided the public treasury is not called upon to contribute.

Mr. Manning suggests the possibility of obtaining a cheap supply of coal from the back of the Bulli Mountain—to be delivered by rail to a shipping place at North Bulli, near Elliott's Chemical Works—as this scheme is not likely to obtain advocates during the present century, whatever it may do during the next, it is scarcely worth while discussing it.

Professor Smith asks if it would not be better to make Botany Bay the shipping port for the coal of the Illawarra district, thereby saving the expense of bringing the coal to Sydney. In reply I desire to inform that gentleman that there is not water in the Bay sufficient for such purpose, and whoever may live to take part in the suggested line they will find that the coast line will always beat them out of the market.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

J. SHOOBERT.

Bulli Company's Office, 15th August.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday under the heading of "Farming at Ulladulla," I notice a discrepancy made by your special reporter with reference to one of the earliest settlers of that place. He states that "many years prior to the advent of the Wardens in Ulladulla, a sturdy missionary, one of the first of England's *unordained* pioneer ministers of the Gospel, found his way to the harbour. It was a bold venture on the part of a white man to force his way into the dreary solitudes of the then uninviting coast district."

As this sturdy missionary was a grandparent of mine, I wish to correct the error. The Mr. Kendall referred to was *not* an unordained minister when he, "unaccompanied, found Ulladulla, Melton, and Cedar." Whilst connected with the Church Mission in New Zealand, and on the occasion of his visit to England (when he was accompanied by the two great Maori chiefs, Shunghee and Whykato, whom he presented to George the Fourth) he received deacon's and priest's orders, and was ordained by the Bishop of Norwich in 1820. The Rev. Thomas Kendall returned to New Zealand and continued to labour in the mission cause for some time, until he and his family were driven away by the cannibals. He then returned to the colony and settled in Ulladulla in 1828, or about eight years after his ordination.

SAMUEL KENDALL.

Wynyard-square, 16th August.

SPECTRAL LINES.—The Marquis of Salisbury has contributed to the *Philosophical Magazine* an original paper "On Spectral Lines of Low Temperature." If a thermometer be fixed on an insulated metal plate connected with one of the secondary poles of a powerful inductorium, the discharge produces a green light in the vacuum above the mercury in the thermometer-tube. This light, though accompanied by only the slightest possible development of heat, is sufficiently strong to admit of spectroscopic study. Different thermometers exhibit considerable differences in their spectra. While instruments by the best makers show only three mercury-lines, other thermometers exhibit lines coincident with those given by certain compounds of carbon. These carbon lines are probably due to small quantities of grease retained in the thermometer tubes; and as the hydrogen of the grease does not exhibit any of its characteristic lines, it would seem that this element does not become luminous under electric influence at this low temperature. The light examined in these experiments was produced at a temperature below 60° Fahrenheit.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

FROM 8TH AUGUST TO 15TH AUGUST.

Two or three shops belonging to the establishment of Farmer and Company, in Pitt-street, have been removed, preparatory to the erection of a fine new building for the business.

A man, named Charles Miller, died at the Infirmary on the 7th instant, in consequence of a severe fall on the 27th ultimo at Watson's Bay.

The Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have entered energetically upon the duties of their office, and have opened communication with all the country districts.

Captain Christie, the newly appointed Brigade-Major to the Volunteer and State Forces in New South Wales, is an officer who has seen considerable active service.

A child, named Emma Ann Arthur, died in Waterloo on the 8th instant from burns.

On the 8th instant, at the Victoria Theatre, a concert was given by Madame Goddard, and several professional and amateur vocalists, in aid of the Destitute Children's Asylum and the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute.

The dredges at Newcastle are kept employed night and day, and it is said that the dredges in Port Jackson are to be kept equally busy.

A savvy, named Dennis M'Gee, at Raglan, near Bathurst, has been arrested and brought before the Bench for attempting to start a railway engine, thereby endangering the lives of the public.

Two more tin reefs have been discovered at Mowenbar, near Cooma.

The French man-of-war Atalante has been safely docked at Biloela for repairs. She is a mailclad of 4000 tons.

Several of the cases tried at the late Court of Quarter Sessions and Gaol Delivery have furnished very sad and remarkable examples of youthful depravity.

On the 9th instant, detective-officer Elliott arrested a young man named Christopher Dunn, who was about to fight at Cremorne.

An old woman, named Catherine Costello, was burned to death in Victoria-street, on the night of the 9th instant.

Mrs. Ellen Shaw, of Botany Road, was found dead in her bed on the morning of the 10th instant. She died of heart disease.

A few days since, a young man, named Frederick Smith, was killed whilst falling a tree on the Lower Lachlan.

On the 3rd instant, at Nowendoc, on the Hunter, a man, named James M'Kewen, was drowned.

On the 9th instant, a horrible murder was discovered near Forbes. A man named Howell, and a young lad named Pullbrook, were both found murdered under their dray.

The inhabitants of the western suburban districts are agitating for an extension of the railway into the centre of this city.

On Saturday week the annual picnic in connection with the Government Printing Office took place at Chowder Bay.

Letters from Fort Bourke, at the end of July, state that the inundation in that locality is rapidly subsiding.

On the 4th instant, at Ulmarra, on the Clarence, a man named James Sutton was drowned.

Mr. Parkes, the Premier, has visited Yass, Young, and Burrowa in the south-western district.

The Namoi and the Mooki at Gunnedah are at flood. The Breeza Plains have been submerged.

The 13th annual meeting of the Sydney Ragged School was held at the Temperance Hall on the 11th instant. A report was read and adopted, and officers were elected.

The "orange-peel nuisance" is heavily complained of, and gives occasion to frequent accidents.

The Hon. J. G. L. Innes has resigned his seat for Mudgee, and is to go into the Upper House as the representative of the Government in the absence of the Hon. S. Samuel.

On Tuesday last, fifteen barrels of stinking fish, seized by inspector Seymour, were ordered to be destroyed.

The usual weekly meeting of the Alexandria Literary Institute was held at the hall, Glenmore Road, on Monday evening last; Mr. W. Stevens in the chair.

The Royal Black Knights gave a dinner and ball at the Masonic Hall, last Monday night.

"The New South Wales Association for the Promotion of Morality" was constituted at a meeting at the Church Society's House, Phillip-street, on the 12th instant.

On Tuesday last, at the Central Criminal Court, Susan Anderson was convicted of attempting to murder her infant. She has since been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

On the 12th instant, at Clark's Assembly Rooms, at a meeting of Sydney ladies, it was determined to establish a "Foundling Institution and Mother's Home."

Several new buildings, much required, are about to be erected at the Quarantine ground.

On the 13th instant, Mr. P. L. Lucas, of the Water Police Office, bravely rescued a drowning child who had fallen off the Circular Quay.

It is a curious fact that the wallabies in the bush near Goulburn are dying in great numbers from intestinal worms.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Cavanough delivered a lecture on Phrenology at the Presbyterian schoolroom, Pitt-street South.

On Monday evening last, at the schoolroom at Randwick, there was an entertainment in connection with the Randwick and Coogee Literary Institute.

The Hawkesbury annual races took place on the 13th and 14th of August.

On the night of the 14th instant, a man named Thomas Barrett fell over the rocks, near Grafton Wharf, and broke his neck.

A man, named Henry Vincent Jarvis, has been committed, at Bathurst, for the murder of Muggeridge, on the Orange Road.

The report of the Northern Agricultural Association is printed in the *Herald* of Friday and Saturday last.

MAITLAND MARKETS.

FRIDAY, July 15.—Trade has been rather slack this week owing to the Singleton Show, which has been the great event of the week, and may be regarded as a splendid success. The roads are improving, and if fine weather continues we shall have to chronicle next week the departure of a large number of teams for their upcountry career, which have been detained for some time by the bad state of the roads. Flour is slightly easier, though prices remain unaltered. There have been large quantities of bacon sent to town recently, and the result is that prices for this article are considerably reduced and may be stated at from 4d to 5d per lb. The supply of maize is about equal to the demand, and quotations are the same as last week. No good samples of wheat are offering, and very little of any kind. There seems to be very little wheat in the district. Hunter River potatoes are in demand at £4 10s, and seed potatoes at £5 10s to £6 per ton. Hay remains stationary, notwithstanding that a great deal of lucerne has been permanently injured, if not destroyed. Average hides may be quoted at 22s each. Teas: £3 to £8 10s per chest, £3 15s to £4 5s per half-chest. Sugar: Ration £30 to £32, Mauritius £32 to £36, counters £36 to £40, Company's pieces £44, crystals £50, snowdrop £50, and £54 per ton. Coffee, 1s to 1s 3d per lb. Oilmen's Stores: Bottled fruits, 14s per dozen; English jams, 1-lb. tins, 12s per dozen; colonial jams, 9s 6d per dozen; sardines, 9s; ½-tins, 14s to 15s per dozen; lobsters, 14s to 15s per dozen; oysters, 13s per dozen; salmon, 16s per dozen; pickles, quarts, 17s to 18s per dozen; currants, 5d per lb.; raisins, 8d to 9d per lb.; salad oil, 8s 6d to 24s per dozen; Lea and Perrins' sauces, 14s to 15s per dozen; vinegar, 10d per quart; mustard, 1s 3d to 1s 6d per lb.; pepper, 1s to 1s 6d per lb.; wheat, 5s 9d to 6s 3d per bushel; flour, best Adelaide, £15 to £15 10s per ton; ditto, local, £14 per ton; bran, £3 10s; pollard, £4 10s to £5; hay, lucerne, 30s to 35s per ton; oaten £5 to £6 per ton; straw, £3 per ton; green lucerne, 4s to 4s 6d per load; green barley, 4s to 4s 6d per load; maize, 2s 9d to 3s 3d per bushel; maize meal, 10s per 100 lbs. Spirits: Martell's brandy, 22s 6d per gallon; ditto, 48s to 50s per case; Hennessey's brandy, £1 1s 6d per gallon; ditto, 48s to 50s per case; rum, £1 per gallon; gin, 42s to 48s per case; ditto (full contents), 46s per case; old tom, 36s per case; whisky, 30s to 32s per case; ditto, Dunville's, 42s per case; colonial wine, 12s to 30s per dozen; ales (English), £8 15s to £9 per hogshead; ditto, 13s to 14s per dozen; porter, 12s to 13s per dozen; ales (colonial), 1s 4d to 1s 6d per gallon. Poultry: Geese, 4s to 5s per pair wholesale, 5s to 6s per pair retail; ducks, 3s per pair wholesale, 4s per pair retail; fowls, 2s 3d to 2s 6d per pair wholesale, 3s to 4s per pair retail; turkey cocks, 10s to 12s per pair wholesale, 12s to 15s per pair retail; turkey hens, 6s to 10s per pair wholesale, 9s to 12s per pair retail. Fruits: Apples, 12s to 14s 6d per case wholesale, 1s to 2s per dozen retail; pears, 11s to 12s 6d per case wholesale, 1s to 2s per dozen retail (very scarce); oranges, 3d to 5d per dozen wholesale, 4d to 1s per dozen retail; lemons, 6d per dozen wholesale, 8d per dozen retail; bananas, 9d to 1s per dozen wholesale, 1d to 2d each retail; loquats, 3d per pint wholesale, 4d per pint retail; pineapples, 12s per dozen wholesale, 1s to 1s 6d each retail; cocoanuts, 8s per dozen wholesale, 9d to 1s each retail. Vegetables: Potatoes, £4 10s per ton wholesale, 5s to 6s per cwt. retail; onions, 7s to 9s per cwt. wholesale, 2d to 3d per lb. retail; parsnips, 1s 6d to 2s 6d per dozen bunches wholesale, 2d to 3d per bunch retail; cabbages, 1s to 1s 6d per dozen wholesale, 1d to 3d each retail; cauliflowers, 4s per dozen wholesale, 4d to 6d each retail; turnips, 2s per dozen bunches wholesale, 3d per bunch retail; pumpkins, 1s 6d to 2s 6d per dozen wholesale, 3d to 4d each retail; carrots, 2s per dozen bunches wholesale, 3d per bunch retail. Butchers' Meat: Beef, 20s to 22s 6d per 100 lbs. wholesale, 3d to 4d per lb. retail; mutton, 2d per lb. wholesale, 3d to 4d per lb. retail; lamb, 4s per quarter retail; veal, 3d per lb. wholesale, 4d to 5d per lb. retail; pork, 4d per lb. wholesale, 5d to 6d per lb. retail; salt beef, 9s per 100 lbs. Farm and Dairy Produce: Butter, 10d to 1s per lb. wholesale, 1s to 1s 3d per lb. retail; eggs, 1s per dozen wholesale, 1s 3d per dozen retail; English cheese, 1s 4d to 1s 3d per lb. wholesale, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per lb. retail; colonial cheese, 5d to 6d per lb. wholesale, 5d to 8d per lb. retail; bacon, 4d to 6d per lb. wholesale, 7d to 9d per lb. retail. Leather: Sydney kip leather, 1s 9d to 2s per lb.; Maitland ditto, 1s 9d to 2s per lb.; Sydney sole leather, 1s per lb.; Maitland ditto, 1s per lb.; bag leather, 20s to 22s 6d per side; harness leather, 1s 3d to 1s 7d per lb.; calfskins, 3s 6d to 4s per lb.; French calfskins, 4s 6d to 5s per lb.; basils, 12s to 14s per dozen; hides, 20s to 24s each. Tallow: Mutton, £28 to £30 per ton; beef, £28 to £29 per ton. Candles, 5d per lb. wholesale, 6d per lb. retail. Tobacco: American, 4s 6d to 5s per lb.; colonial, 2s to 2s 4d per lb.; leaf, 1s to 1s 3d per lb.; cigars, £7 10s to £9 per 1000.

THE REPUBLICANISM OF ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

WRITING from Madrid on the 28th May, the special correspondent of the *Times* thus alluded to the visit of Mr. Bradlaugh to the capital of Spain:—

We have had within the last few days in Madrid an instructive and somewhat amusing illustration of the difference between the English and the Spanish ideals of an extreme Republican. Mr. Bradlaugh has been here as the representative "of the people of England," to congratulate the Spanish nation on the establishment of their republic, and to assure them of his hope and belief that "before twenty years" the Republic of Great Britain will be receiving similar congratulations from the people of Spain. Mr. Bradlaugh bases his claim to represent "the people of England," on the ground that the meeting which named him Envoy Extraordinary to Spain, though not itself, perhaps, numerically a very imposing one, nevertheless included delegates from towns situated in all parts of our favoured land.

However, it is scarcely necessary to discuss for English readers Mr. Bradlaugh's claim to represent England. But it may, perhaps, make some of your readers stare to be told that Mr. Bradlaugh is being praised even by the organs of the Conservative Republican or "ex-Monarchical" party here for the marked temperance and moderation of his political views. Political moderation is not precisely the quality with which Mr. Bradlaugh is associated by nine out of ten of "the people" he claims to represent. And if the Conservative Republicans think him moderate, what must not the extreme Republicans or Intransigentes think of him? A "moderate" in the eyes of the first is usually a rank Tory, of the old Eldon type, a reactionist, a traitor, in the eyes of the last. In this instance the Intransigentes cannot indeed, very well say out what they think. Mr. Bradlaugh has become in an especial manner their guest. The Government, so far, at least, as it is represented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to whom the English Envoy Extraordinary was naturally in the first instance accredited, turned a somewhat cold shoulder, politically speaking, towards him. His visit, in fact, both alarmed and embarrassed Senor Castelar, who, in addition to the fear of offending those of the "people of England," including its Government and Parliament, whom Mr. Bradlaugh did not happen to represent, seems also to have had a vague notion that so rare and nondescript an animal as an English Intransigente might prove terrible and unmanageable beyond all Spanish experience. What if, with the revolutionary vehemence and recklessness of the Southern "Red," he were to combine that calculation, practical genius, and taste for detail upon which the English specially pride themselves, and were straightway at his first audience to submit a careful estimate of the amount of steel and petroleum it would take to dispose, within a given time, of all the enemies of the Republic and their property with an offer to place the amount at Senor Castelar's disposition at the shortest notice and on the lowest terms? Hence the English Envoy, though personally treated with great politeness by the Spanish minister, had, politically, a decidedly damping reception. It somehow happened that Senor Castelar was never in his office when "Senor Branglong," as the Spanish papers persist in styling him, called, and could only be found in his private house, where he endeavoured, as far as possible, to treat his illustrious guest as one private gentleman entertaining another, and when political topics were perforce introduced, sought above all things to make it understood that the Spanish Republic wished to keep clear of all international mutual Benevolence Associations, and to manage its own humble affairs by itself in its own humble way, leaving to other Governments to manage in like fashion their own. This, of course, was not at all what Mr. Bradlaugh, as a member of the Universal Brotherhood of Nations, or as Envoy Extraordinary of "the people of England," wanted, so he turned for comfort to the Intransigentes, who welcomed him enthusiastically with open arms, and last Saturday did him honour in the most approved English fashion, by giving him a very good dinner, in which there was plenty of wine drinking and after-dinner speechifying. In one respect the dinner was, perhaps, somewhat of a failure, or at least fell short of the high ideal at first proposed. This was that the city of Madrid itself, and represented, I believe, by its Town Council, should give a banquet, issuing invitations to select guests; but the plan somehow fell through, and for it was substituted an arrangement by which the proprietor of a café provided a dinner for everybody who liked to pay, with the exception of Mr. Bradlaugh, whose place was, I presume, paid for him. This arrangement, if somewhat less imposing than a civic banquet, was, perhaps, more strictly in accordance with Republican principles, and also gave the party an opportunity of showing that nearly 80 out of the 23,000 who the other day voted in Madrid were ready to pay 3 dollars a head for the pleasure of dining with Mr. Bradlaugh. None of the Ministry were present, and a Spanish newspaper accounts for their absence by stating that Mr. Layard had warned them that if any of them appeared at the dinner he should at once quit Madrid. The warning seems to have extended to all prominent members of the Ministerial party, none of whom, I am told, were there; but, on the other hand, the Intransigentes mustered strongly, and sent not a few of their principal representative men. Considering the language they habitually hold, and their conviction that the essence of true Republicanism is violence, or, as they phrase it, "revolutionary energy," parts of Mr. Bradlaugh's after-dinner speeches, coming from an English Intransigente, must have decidedly mystified them. He spoke in English, with a force which evidently impressed the Spaniards, who, born orators, have little reason to think highly of English oratory, but his speeches were interpreted by a Spanish gentleman standing near him. The only parts, however, to which it seems to me necessary to refer were his earnest appeals to the Spanish Republicans to abstain from all violence, that the best Republics were "made with the brain, not with the sword;" were the ripe product of public opinion, not of force; so much so that if he had it in his power to establish at the present moment a Republic in his own country he would not establish it, because he considered that a vast mass of the people—the agricultural population, for instance—were not yet fit for it. This last was, indeed, a hard saying for men whose constant cuckoo-cry is that the immediate establishment of a Democratic Federal Republic is a panacea for all ills, political, social, and moral, and who are ready to force the drug down every patient's throat, quite sure that, whether he likes it or dislikes it, it must agree with him, that he can only dislike it either because he is radically vicious and would rather remain uncured, or because he does not know what is good for him. The speaker, while he spoke in an unknown tongue, was applauded by all with great vigour and enthusiasm, but the translation of his speech was received less enthusiastically, though Spanish courtesy forbade any sign of disapproval of it. It is a significant fact, however, that, while the Conservative journals publish with praise the substance of Mr. Bradlaugh's speech, the chief organ of the Intransigente party—his hosts—does not reproduce it.

The following is a translation of Senor Castelar's letter to Mr. Cooper, in answer to the congratulatory message sent through Mr. Bradlaugh from Birmingham:—

"Mr. Cooper.—I have received with satisfaction the wishes, which in the name of a great number of Englishmen, you offer me for the consolidation and prosperity of our Republic. I shall always hope that Europe will do justice to our institutions, seeing in them not the beginning of a revolution, but the end, as also the inauguration of peaceful reforms which will secure our liberty and unite the inevitable advance of democracy with the cardinal principles of order and social authority. Our Republic, purely Spanish, threatens no constituted power, and feeds no rebel hope; it modestly limits itself to the organization of a Government of Spaniards by themselves, a Government of one nation by the whole nation. This is the secret of our policy, and the source of our strength. That which in the last monarchy was most repugnant to the Spanish people was its foreign origin and character.

"Proud, like our fathers, we seek not any foreign intervention in our affairs; but at the same time prudent, we seek not to intervene in foreign affairs.

"I have the perfect assurance that the English people, with its practical and political genius, will approve the conduct of the Government of the Republic. It is no other than the continuance of the liberal traditions of Spain so dear to free England. It has a right to count upon the affection of that enlightened Government and that great people, as we counted during the war in which our independence was saved, and during the war in which our liberty was secured. Rest assured that we shall know how to merit the esteem of the English people by that virtue most esteemed by those inured to the storms of liberty, the virtue of prudence.

"The experiences of public life will teach our people the advantages of lawful contests, will teach it to ask reforms of electors, not to force them upon Governments before they have been accepted by public opinion. In five years of liberty Spain has learnt much, and I have confidence that the Republic and the Republicans will learn these lessons. I take my leave of you, thanking you for what you have wrought in the opinion of the English people in favour of the Spanish Republic.

"EMILIO CASTELAR.

"Madrid, May 23."

ASYLUM MANAGEMENT.

IT may be taken for granted that before very long there will be a change of some kind or other in the local administration of our counties. The English Justice of the Peace is confessedly an anomalous being. He is a Government official in so far as he has his commission from the Crown, but the fact of his being unpaid of itself makes him something wholly different from the paid servants of the Crown at home or abroad. On the other hand, the fact that he has his commission from the Crown makes him something wholly different from those officers, at home or abroad, whose authority springs from popular election. He cannot stand according to either the French principle or the Swiss principle. Even in England he stands by himself. Other officers of the Crown are paid; other unpaid officers are elective. All that is to be said for him is that he is, and that it is by no means clear that anybody else would do this work better or so well. And that this can be said for him is, in our land of precedent, a good deal. An anomalous institution is in England not likely to be upset simply because it is anomalous. Still, if an institution which is confessedly anomalous is attacked on other grounds by any powerful class, the fact that it is anomalous greatly strengthens the hands of those who attack it. The county magistracy, anomalous as it is in theory, might safely go on discharging its duties, both judicial and administrative, if nobody found anything to say against it except that it is anomalous. But in several counties the ratepayers profess to have found out that the magistrates are not only anomalous, but something much worse, namely, extravagant. The charge in most cases arises from sheer misconception; but the practically important thing is that the charge has been brought. In the case of men who vote away the money of other men to whom they are in no way responsible, a suspicion, even an unjust suspicion, is almost as bad as a conviction. Men cannot in reason be asked to submit to taxation without representation any longer than they choose to submit to it. It is probable then that the present form of county administration will have, at some not very distant day, to give way to the elective board in some shape or other. It is hardly a question whether the change will be for the better or for the worse. When those who are affected by an anomalous institution say that it is not only an anomaly but a practical grievance, the anomaly cannot stand.

We have before now had to speak our mind about the local government of counties, and we shall no doubt have to do so again more than once before the matter is finally settled. Some settlement must be made some time, but the chances of a really good settlement will be seriously endangered if the subject of local government be taken up as an electioneering question for political parties to outbid one another about. The vote of the farmers is already so powerful, the ballot is likely to make it so much more powerful, that there is the greatest possible temptation for all parties to bid for their support. It is certainly not an agreeable aspect of human nature to hear magistrates, especially Conservative magistrates, disparaging their own order and flattering the prejudices of the farmers, with a view to an expected election. The advanced Liberal is sometimes less zealous for change on this head than his Conservative neighbour. He has been known to argue that democracy is the right thing where it is to be had, but that, where democracy is not to be had, there is nothing gained by pulling down a better oligarchy to set up a worse. It is quite certain that, as regards the efficiency of public administration, above all as regards the welfare of the classes below both, it would be no improvement to exchange a government of squires for a government of farmers. Some malicious tongues have gone so far as to say that the farmer is produced by keeping the bad side of the squire and leaving out the good. However this may be, it is certain that the tendency of the farmer is to take a breeches-pocket view of everything, to grudge every penny that is spent, to delight in the false economy which makes some petty saving at the cost of really efficient and liberal administration. It is said that some Poor-law Guardians believe that their title means that their duty is, not to be guardians of the poor, but to be guardians of the parish purse against the poor. It is certain that it is the hardest thing in the world to make a body of farmers understand that an incompetent officer is far dearer at a low salary than a competent officer is at a high salary.

There is one branch of local administration above all which it will never do to hand over to bodies at all like the present Boards of Guardians. These are the Pauper Lunatic Asylums. Of the two, it would be far better to centralize them—to place them, at the risk of any number of outcries, under purely Government management of some kind. We are far from wishing for any such change. All that we can say is that, of two possible changes, this would be the lesser evil. The management of the asylums at present is somewhat peculiar. A Committee of Visiting Magistrates is appointed yearly by Quarter Sessions; but when once appointed they are, for most purposes, independent of the Court. They have on great occasions to come to the Court for money; but in ordinary life they have more to do with the Commissioners in Lunacy. That is, when they have to lay out money beyond the income of the asylum itself, they have to come to Quarter Sessions for it, while they have not to come, like other committees, for the confirmation of their ordinary acts. The local public at large therefore hears of them only as spenders of money, and has very little notion of what the real work of the asylum is. In more counties than one an outcry is raised against the extravagance of the asylum visitors, which for the most part simply proves the ignorance of those who raise it. We allow that the ignorance itself is often not their fault, but to raise a disturbance about matters of which they are innocently ignorant is certainly a grave fault. That the general public should know little of the details of asylum management is a necessary consequence of the form of management which the law has decreed for asylums. Therefore Boards of Guardians and the like would be better employed in attending to their own duties than in censuring men who are doing their own duties also, though in a sphere which is necessarily less open to the public eye. But it is much worse when a future candidate or his zealous supporters join in the outcry with a view to the next election, or when a nobleman bent on a popular harangue thinks that his nobility exempts him from any need to get up the subject on which he is speaking. The cry of extravagance is of all cries the easiest to raise, unless possibly the cry of popery. And people raise it as if magistrates, and especially visitors of asylums, had some interest in extravagance. From the way in which malcontent guardians and the like are apt to talk, one would think that the rates went into the magistrates' pockets, instead of the magistrates having to pay them like other people. In matters of expense, the interest of the magistrates is exactly the same as the interest of the ratepayers, for the simple reason that the magistrates are themselves ratepayers. Any one who knows anything of the working of quarter sessions must know that hardly a penny can be spent without some zealous economist rising to object to spending it. Extravagance is certainly not the fault of a body of men who, if they vote away other people's money, vote away their own also. But it is possible that expenses which seem necessary to those who understand the matter in hand may sometimes seem extravagant to those who know nothing about it.

One point at which the class represented by the elected guardians are apt to grumble is the salary paid to the medical superintendents of the asylums. A retiring superintendent gets a pension, or the actual superintendent gets an increase of salary, and the voices of the discontented are loud against the waste of the public money. It is in vain to tell them what a post that of the superintendent of an asylum really is; to tell them of the rare union of intellectual and moral qualities which it calls for; the scientific skill, the tact, the temper, the thorough zeal for his work, without which the work cannot be done,—qualities which are cheaply purchased indeed at £500 or £600 a year. It is in vain to tell them of the wearing and distressing nature of his duties, of the special need that his work should have occasional breaks, and that it should not—for fear of his own mind giving way—be kept on for any very great number of years together. It is in vain to point out that for this very purpose an Act of Parliament was passed allowing pensions to be granted to officers of asylums after a shorter term of service than formerly; to show perhaps that the pension complained of might, by the terms of the Act, have been much higher in amount, and might have been granted several years sooner. It is in vain to tell them how cheaply the services of a really good superintendent are bought at the highest salary which any superintendent receives—to explain the constant, discriminating, and delicate treatment which is needed by patients under the various forms of disease; how many little refinements which to the vulgar eye might seem luxuries are really parts of the medical treatment; how the pictures, the band, the theatre, the chapel with its fabric and services at least up to the standard of a well-ordered village church, all have their direct share in doing the work which the asylum has to do; how great a power of organization as well as of scientific skill is needed in the man who has to look to all these things and to manage a large staff of inferior officers. All this goes for nothing with men whose one cry is that the thing might be done cheaper. So it doubtless might, if all that is needed were, after the good old fashion, to chain and beat our lunatics, to shut them up in cold and darkness and nakedness. The guardians could doubtless get that done for a much smaller sum. Or they might doubtless even get the parish doctor for a much smaller increase of his pay, to look in at the asylum every day as he looks in at the workhouse. Or something might be saved by cutting down asylum diet to the standard of workhouse diet, the difference between which two standards is shown by the simplest of tests; patients removed from the asylum to the workhouse always lose in weight, while patients removed from the workhouse to the asylum always gain. And there is one way perhaps better than any of these for lessening asylum charges, and for taking away the need for enlarged asylum buildings—a way which many a grumbling guardian has in his own hands. No one cause sends so many patients to the asylum as drunkenness; every guardian who pays any part of his labourers' wages in drink instead of in money, is directly helping to increase the number of asylum patients, and thereby to increase the amount of asylum charges and the size of asylum buildings.

The upshot of all this is that, whatever changes may be coming in the form of the local government of our counties, the Lunatic Asylums at all events must not be handed over to bodies whose spirit and temper are at all like that of our present Boards of Guardians. They cannot be managed under the influence of that hard grudging spirit which forces every penny, either for the proper welfare of the inmates of the workhouse or for the fair pay of its officers, to be absolutely wrung out of it. The way in which the guardians manage the workhouses, the way in which their complaints show that they wish to manage the asylums, is proof enough that they must never be allowed to have them in their hands. Under their care the proper medical treatment could never be carried out. No medical man of the class which alone is fit for the delicate work of superintendent of an asylum would either take such pay as they would offer him, or would submit to such interference as theirs. Whatever happens, our Lunatic Asylums must not be placed in the hands of men less liberal of money, less able to understand the position and feelings of an able scientific man, than they are now. Local management is no doubt best when fit local management can be had; but if the only form of local management that is to be had is such local management as is likely to be given us by Boards of guardians or bodies at all like them, the care of our asylums had better become a direct branch of the business of the central Government.—*Saturday Review.*

THE BILL FOR THE BETTER GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

(From the Manchester Guardian, 11th June.)

IT is not hard to see that there is more trouble brewing in Ireland, and Earl Russell has his own opinion as to the way in which it should be met. He has introduced into the House of Lords a bill of which it may at least be said that, if it become law, it would be not more ineffectual, though it would probably be a good deal more mischievous, than that other bill which Earl Russell (before he became an Earl, but when he was still Prime Minister) introduced for the repression of Papal aggression and the vindication of the secular power. The author of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, not at all discouraged by the doubtful success of that measure, now calls upon us once more to make a stand against the rising tide of Popery, and, with a vigour which age cannot diminish, declares that the time has come when we must make our choice between the power of the Pope, and the power of Parliament. "The question to be considered," he tells us, "is whether Ireland is to be governed by Pius IX. and cardinal Cullen, his viceroy, or by Queen Victoria and the Lord Lieutenant, her viceroy. The Pope has lost his temporal power in Rome; he has lost much of his influence in Germany, France, and Italy; but his spiritual power is still very great, because millions of people follow the dictates of the Pope and his cardinals. The power of the Pope may therefore become dangerous to the peace of Ireland, and it is the duty of the Parliament of this country to make a stand against it." There is no mistaking the familiar ring of these eloquent sentences. We all know what "No Popery" means. The words meet our eyes periodically on the street walls, and a malicious caricaturist has shown us Lord Russell himself in the act of chalking them up. They appeal to passions which are as common as they are vulgar, and which it should be the object of every Statesman, much more of every Liberal Statesman, by all means to repress. Their embers are always smouldering, and Lord Russell, it seems, is now anxious to fan them into a flame.

It is true that the bill which he has introduced for "the better government of Ireland" does not aim merely at restricting the power of the Roman Catholic priesthood. But it must be obvious at a glance that it is to this purpose that it owes its origin, and that any importance which it may possess is due to the scheme proposed in it for carrying this purpose into effect. As far as can be gathered from a somewhat confused statement of the provisions of the bill, it appears that these are, broadly speaking, three. Earl Russell proposes, firstly, to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant, substituting that of a Secretary of State for Ireland; secondly, to alter the law relating to juries, so that in all cases except those involving the capital penalty a majority of eight jurors out of twelve may suffice in order to find a valid verdict; and lastly, he proposes to deprive the National Board of Education for Ireland of a large part of its present authority, by permitting an appeal against its decisions to the Committee of Council, which has the control of primary education in England. The first of these proposals is by no means a new one. It has been discussed again and again in Parliament; and as Earl Russell reminds us, when he himself, in 1850, introduced a bill to give it effect, this passed the second reading in the House of Commons by a majority of 295 against 70. Nevertheless the bill did not become law, and for the very sufficient reason that the people of Ireland, who were chiefly interested in the matter, did not wish it to become law. So far as we are aware, or Earl Russell attempts to show, they are still of the same mind. Indeed, so far from wishing to get rid of their mock court and its imitation splendours, they would like nothing better than to have a glimpse now and then of the real things; and Earl Russell would have done much better to propose that they should be given an extra allowance of pomp and vanities, rather than that they should be cut short even of that which has become customary. Limerick would be almost as loyal to the throne as Lancashire if it received the same substantial encouragement. The reasons which Earl Russell himself brought forward in support of his proposal were so unsatisfactory as to be scarcely intelligible. The executive power is not, he says, sufficiently alert and active in Ireland, as witness the recent four days' riot at Belfast. The Home Secretary would have interfered on much less provocation in England. What we want, therefore, is a Secretary of State for Ireland, with executive power and a place in the Cabinet. But even now the Lord Lieutenant has full executive power, and he has also a place in the Cabinet. If he does not use his power quite in the same way as the Home Secretary would use it in England, it is because he has to do, not with England at all, but with Ireland. The Chief Secretary for Ireland also has a place in the Cabinet, and he is practically its responsible adviser in matters of Irish legislation. Perhaps Earl Russell intends that his new Secretary of State should combine the functions both of the Lord Lieutenant and of the Chief Secretary; but there is an obvious objection to this concentration of power. Even the most active official cannot be in two places at the same time, and, while advising with the Cabinet in London, could not impart the additional vigour which Earl Russell desires to the Executive in Dublin. But not only is it necessary to suppress riot; it is also necessary to punish the rioters after its suppression, and generally to secure more frequent convictions for crimes of violence. This is the reason Earl Russell gives for proposing to dispense with the necessity of a unanimous verdict, yet he expressly requires unanimity in almost all cases involving serious violence—in all cases, that is, where somebody has been killed.

It is plain that the two first out of the three main features of Earl Russell's bill are of very second rate importance, and would by themselves scarcely have afforded a decent pretext for taking up the time even of a dignified and leisurely assembly. That relating to juries is in point of fact already embodied in the Juries Bill of which the Attorney-General has charge in the House of Commons. But the third limb of the scheme is of a different kind. There is no subject upon which feeling in Ireland is more sensitive than upon that of primary education. The existing "mixed" system has become of late more and more the object of ecclesiastical jealousy, and successful efforts have been made to supplement it by an increased number of strictly Roman Catholic schools. All that is needful in order to convert jealousy into determined hostility is some such futile piece of meddling as Earl Russell proposes. To transfer the ultimate decision in matters of discipline from the Irish National Board to the English Committee of Council—that is, practically, to the Vice-President of the Council for the time being—would be to transfer it from a fixed body in which, after long experience, Irish Roman Catholics have learned to place confidence, to a variable authority for whose impartiality they would possess no sort of guarantee. And, to make matters worse, this sinister change would be made with the avowed object of making it more easy for discontented school managers to defy the control of their ecclesiastical superiors, and of breeding a whole tribe of Fathers O'Keeffe. It is not to be supposed that such a change would be tamely endured. The mixed system has been accepted because, while insisting that secular instruction only should be given during school hours, and forbidding the display of religious emblems even in schools where all the children are Roman Catholics, it has nevertheless permitted the priest of each parish to act as manager of the parish schools. It is on the strength of this compromise that close upon a million children, of whom more than four fifths are Roman Catholics, have been gathered into the National Schools; but if the terms of the bargain are to be altered in favour of one side they will certainly be repudiated by the other. The bargain may not be a very good one from our point of view, but at least it is the best which can be got. The general election now close at hand will probably result in Ireland in the return of an army of Home Rulers. Is that the moment to choose for stirring up again a bitter controversy which has slept for more than a generation?

ARCTIC REVELATIONS.

(From the New York World).

As there is nothing so solemn in nature as the vast desolation that reigns about the North Pole—virgin yet of the presence of intruding foot or sail, or any evidence of our human kind—so when we catch vague glimpses of that land of silence, or are enabled to lift the curtain of ignorance that hangs about its outskirts, nothing can more strike the mind with its impressiveness. We all know that in some lonely ice-bound spot lie the remains of brave explorers—Sir John Franklin and his company—never perhaps to be brought back to the world of green fields and pleasant places. But sometimes the secrets of the far North are unlocked; sometimes the shadow of ignorance that envelopes it and hides it from our sight gives way to the light of knowledge, and the world reads a curious story in the revelation.

It has been reserved for Captain Carlsen, a Norwegian navigator, to pierce this veil of mystery, in one instance at least, and to make a discovery which, in the recital of it, seems more like a fairy tale of the far North than a sober narrative of our prosaic day. While so many brave men are exploring the Arctic regions, searching for the North Pole, the geographical phantom which ever allures and ever eludes, a curious interest will attach to his discovery. But in order to approach this we must follow a circuitous route; we must go back nearly two hundred and seventy-eight years, to a period late in the sixteenth century, about the year 1596, when one Willem Barentz, a Dutch navigator, sailed away on his second voyage of discovery, to trace out, if possible, the north-west passage, that famous imagined highway to Asia by way of the Arctic Ocean, the fact of the existence of which so many navigators have vainly endeavoured to realise. Barentz failed in his search, but he discovered Spitzbergen, that vast archipelago which lies in the heart of the Arctic Ocean. He found it expedient to land upon this coast, and there he built huts for shelter, and for temporary residence for himself and for his company. Here he tarried during the dreary months of an Arctic winter, and in due course of time abandoned the spot, leaving the huts and their contents, and returned to his own country, never to revisit his quaint settlement.

Three centuries nearly have passed away since that event. The years have come and gone over those silent witnesses to the presence of the ancient mariner and his sturdy crew. In all that time, as we may believe, no living thing has invaded the sacred solitude of this spot, haunted with memories of that coming, long ago, of Barentz and his men. Possibly, from the distance, the walrus and the seal may have gazed upon it, and from his rapid flight in the ether some Arctic bird of passage may have turned a curious eye upon the scene. But no dust has settled there; no moth has stolen in to bring decay. Even the elements seem to have abated their severity and to have protected with a kindly hand the legacy left to their undivided keeping.

The sequel almost partakes of the character of one of those tales wherewith the princess in the "Arabian Nights" deferred her threatened and delayed fate by whiling away the tedious evenings of her cruel Caliph. One day in the year 1870, Captain Carlsen bore shoreward in his ship to this icy coast of Spitzbergen. He landed at the spot where Barentz had landed before him, and to his perplexed eyes appeared the vision of the old encampment.

The huts were still there, just as Mynheer had left them nearly three hundred years ago. In the rude hearth lay the relics of the utterly dead and long-extinguished fire. Upon a shelf were books from the old Dutchman's library—a work on navigation, the latest edition published before he had sailed, and a history of China, translated into Dutch. Jugs and dishes, wherein had been prepared the drink and food of the adventurers, were scattered here and there, and even a pair of shoes were found which had belonged to a little cabin boy who, as say the records, had died upon the voyage. There were also quaint engravings, and a curious mathematical instrument intended to assist in obtaining longitude. All these articles were carefully collected, and brought to Europe on Carlsen's return.

ALCOHOL AND TEA.—The injudicious use of alcohol often leads to acts of violence, but it does not stimulate the instincts of craft. It makes people sing "Auld lang syne," or "He's a jolly good fellow;" it makes them laugh, or cry, or jump, about or fall down flat, or embrace each other, or swear eternal friendship or eternal enmity, or give each other black eyes; it even makes men beat their wives. It never makes men sly. A man fargone in drink never forges a cheque. I do not believe there is a drunken detective in the police force. But watch the effects of tea. You never find people sing "Auld lang syne" over their tea, nor do they fight over it. All is calm and peaceful on the surface. But underneath? I never drink tea without feeling as if I should like to overreach somebody directly. I feel as if it would do me good to go in for a competitive examination on the spot. I invent wooden nutmegs and dummy ship-bolts. I think of abstruse conundrums. I long to start bubble companies and forge trade-marks. In a short time I experience a general relaxation of fibre. I find I have no physical courage, no patriotism, no love of man as man, no motto but *Caveat emptor*, or, the devil take the hindmost. I am convinced that there is more short weight given by tea-drinking shopkeepers than by tipsy ones. All this seems to agree with the alleged effect of tea upon the animal economy in arresting waste. As it makes you want to keep all you get, it is natural that it should make you want to get all you can. I invite the attention of pathologists, psychologists, reformers, and legislators to this great question. While we have been turning our eyes upon the more obvious and vulgar evils attendant upon the free use of alcohol, we have been overlooking the insidious action of a bland and peaceful liquid which has been sapping the foundations of manhood and honesty. Alcohol sends a few to gaol or to the madhouse. But tea acts through the nervous system on the conscience, and turns us into a nation of sneaks. Let us, then, take instant action. It would be difficult, at present, to prohibit entirely the sale of tea, but pray do what you can. You do not hesitate to pick my pocket in order to educate somebody else's child. Why should you hesitate to rob me of either money or pleasure in order to prevent the relaxation of other people's moral fibre by the use of tea? I say, let the whole tea trade be placed under instant legislative checks. Set up visitors to go from door to door, as your school board inquisitors do, and let them inquire into the quantity of tea drunk in every household, whether black or mixed, and the strength of the infusion. Let every tea-dealer keep a register of his customers, and if, upon a monthly or quarterly average, it is found that his sales go beyond a quarter of a pound a year for each adult, fine him, or nail his ear to the door, or something of that sort. Perhaps the recent reaction in favour of severity would even support you in applying the cat in such cases. All the favour I ask is that as soon as ever any parliamentary rival of Sir Wilfred Lawson has made up his mind to bring in a bill to carry out these objects, he will oblige me with a private intimation, so that I may take care of myself (I am fond of tea) by laying in a stock that will last out my natural life, or (since tea deteriorates by keeping) that I may have time to import and cultivate the tea-plant itself. If such conduct as this on the part of the introducer of such a bill seem a little at variance with principle, it will at least be admitted that it is in harmony with that spirit of enlightened compromise which distinguishes our age.—*Saint Paul's.*

ROTTEN SHIPS AND MISERABLE SAILORS.—A remarkable instance of the slovenliness with which modern legislation is conducted is afforded by the recent return of the cases in which ships have been surveyed on the requisition of seamen. On January 30 a vessel, named the Huntress, put into Cardiff, and immediately seven of the crew refused duty on the ground that the ship was "so defective as to be unfit to proceed to sea." The sailors were brought before the magistrates, and a Board of Trade surveyor was ordered to examine the ship. He did so, and reported her to be totally unseaworthy. The collector consequently apprised the owners of the fact and called upon them to have the necessary repairs effected. But instead of doing so, they wrote to the Board of Trade raising technical objections. A second notice was sent, and a second survey ordered. This time the surveyors say—"Since our former report the vessel had been in collision; the stem is now opened out, the forecastle stripped, and the deck that remains shows signs of extreme decay," &c. In conclusion, they state that the Huntress, being loaded with coals, their survey has been to a certain extent superficial. A notice was sent once more to the owners, upon which one of them visited Cardiff, and wrote from there to the Board of Trade—"I can see no good reason for discharging the vessel, and rather than go to such heavy expense, and which can serve no good end, I will rather sell her to a foreigner, whose ships come into our ports and go out again that are not to be compared to the Huntress, and nothing said to them." A third report was sent in by the surveyor, in which he states that "the repairs necessary to make this ship seaworthy will necessitate the cargo being taken out of her." Thereupon the Board of Trade served a further notice on the owners, informing them that the Huntress could not be allowed to go to sea. They replied by transferring her to a foreign register, and she sailed out of the port under foreign colours. The absurdity of allowing the law to be thus openly set at defiance by means of a sale which for aught that appears may be absolutely fictitious proved too much for the Board; and, accordingly, in the bill amending the Act of 1871, introduced last week, a clause is inserted providing that "When a ship has been detained under this section, she shall not be released by reason of her British register having been closed." This is so far good, but we look in vain in the bill for any remedy for another case reported in the same return. The master of the ship Orontes lodged a complaint with the harbour-master of Holyhead, that eight of his seamen had refused duty. The complaint was investigated, and the Court was "of opinion the forecastle, where the sailors forming that portion of the crew were put to live, was leaking, and quite unfit for its duties when the ship left Liverpool. On the passage the clothing and bedding of the men became wet, and their life rendered miserable." Furthermore, the Court found that some of the crew had been taken aboard "without even a shift of clothing." These men were found incompetent for their duties. The remedy taken to make them competent was quite an unjustifiable one—which was harsh treatment, beating and knocking down, added to abusive language." Instead, however, of doing something to protect the men, the Court contented itself with recording that "such a course is to be deprecated;" and, in conclusion, it sentenced the men to a day's imprisonment, thus making the law seem to be the master's accomplice in the ill-treatment of his crew. As neither the Board of Trade nor the Home Office interfered, we are bound to suppose that the decision was right. But surely in that case, when the Board is amending the law, it ought to provide against the recurrence of such palpable injustice.

EVILS OF OVERDRESSING.—Of all the snares that beset young girls none are more dangerous than the love of dress. Mothers should be on the alert to guard their daughters against it. Elder sisters should not forget that young eyes are looking at them as examples, and are much more impressed by the living models before them than by any amount of "good advice." Nothing is of greater importance than the companionship permitted to young girls. Not only do overdressed companions induce the wish in themselves to overdress, but if the gratification is denied, "covetousness, envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness" are very likely to find birth in hearts that might be otherwise full of better feelings. An undue love of overdress has been only too frequently the cause of ruin of both body and soul. Even in very young children the passion for overdressing is seen. It is the fault of the silly mothers. Little girls, with the exception that their dresses are shorter, are now clothed in all the expensive elaborations that distinguish the attire of grown women. Their skirts are covered with quantities of ornaments, trimmings, frills, and double skirts. Their feet are encased in the most costly boots, and their ankles dislocated with high heels. The hats they wear are in accordance with the rest of the toilette, and even padding and hair dye are not unfrequently used, and deception, cunning, fraud, inculcated along with vanity and reckless expenditure. One would expect to find neat plain dress in Sunday-schools if anywhere. Yet we are often pained to see children who come for free instruction decorated with feathers, gilt ornaments, quantities of ribbons, silk mantles and double skirts. Thus arrayed it is not wonderful that a general spirit of rivalry is engendered, scholar vying with scholar, not in the acquirement of learning or piety, but envying one another's finery, or puffed up with vanity at the possession of some special gewgaw, and sneering at their less over-dressed companions. We have heard mothers, with tears in their eyes, complain that they could no longer send their children to be instructed on Sundays because they were unable to buy new or finer clothing, and the children were persecuted on account of their shabbiness—nay, even ridiculed for appearing constantly in the same bonnet—neat, but not very smart. What do the mothers of these children contemplate for them? They are to be the servants, work-girls, eventually the wives of mechanics or small tradesmen; how much better to attire them in simple neatness, to inculcate attention to instruction, to discipline their characters to moral strength, and teach them to lay by the surplus, now wasted, for some better purpose,—to aid their start in life, or to help father and mother on a rainy day. "But they must do as others do, or they will be despised," is the foolish and often fatal argument. The example and persuasion and firm perseverance of one good mother would be sure to induce many who knew her—some, perhaps, who ridicule loudest—to follow her example.—*Sunday Press*, New York paper.

SINGULAR EXPERIMENTS WITH ICE.—"Les Glaciers et les Transformations de l'Eau, par J. Tyndall," is the title of a French translation of Professor Tyndall's recent work, but the French edition has the advantage of being accompanied by an appendix containing the discussion between M. Helmholz, late professor at Heidelberg, and the author of the book, on the curious phenomena of "regelation." The facts are these:—If two lumps of ice be pressed together, they will be welded at their points of contact. Mr. Faraday having communicated this observation of his to Mr. Tyndall, the latter took a hollow steel cylinder, put in some snow, which he compressed with a piston fitting tight, and thus obtained a cylinder of transparent ice. In the same way two pieces of solid ice, if subjected to pressure in a mould of any shape, will come out in that precise form. Professor William Thompson explains this by saying that by pressure the points in contact are liquified, that the water thus produced has rendered latent a portion of the caloric of the surrounding ice, whereby the temperature falls below zero, and that consequently, as soon as the pressure ceases, this water freezes again. Both M. Helmholz and Professor Tyndall accept this explanation; only the latter finds it so far insufficient that it that it does not take into account the air contained in the water. He also describes the following experiment of his. Having put a lump of ice into hot water, he submerged it by pressing it down with another piece of ice. Notwithstanding the all but infinitesimal pressure exercised, the two lumps instantly froze together. Again, it is well known that two floating bodies wetted with water will attract each other. Now, if they be two lumps of ice swimming on hot water, they will join and coalesce at once. When the bridge thus formed has melted away, they will again separate, then meet and freeze together again, and so on as long as there is any ice left. He concludes with mentioning an experiment made by M. Duppa, the upshot of which is that ice may be pressed into any shape—that of a statuette, for instance; a plaster cast may then be taken of it; and when the ice has melted away inside, there remains a hollow mould, into which any metal may be poured. Professor Helmholz replies that the non-conducting property of ice is an objection to the supposition that the caloric set at liberty by pressure can spread into the ice, and that great obscurity still prevails on the question.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—All who know the perils attending the early years of childhood will be interested in the following observations by Thomas Hunt, Esq., M.R.C.S., in the *Medical Times*.—"In badly-nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a-day will fatten a young child is astonishing. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees—Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—ADV.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 16.

Platypus (s.), 164 tons, Captain J. Creer, from Macleay River and Port Macquarie. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Kingsford, Mrs. Madden, Messrs. Howison, Palmer, and 2 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Ballina (s.), 250 tons, Captain Bracegirdle, from Macleay River. Passengers—Messrs. Verge, Poole, and Deane. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Malcolm, schooner, 183 tons, Captain Langworthy, from Hobart Town August 8. Captain, agent.

John Penn (s.), 200 tons, Captain Sheed, from Merimbula. Passengers—Messrs. Hopcroft, Bright, Osborne, Robinson, and 4 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Boomerang (s.), 4·6 tons, Captain Durrel, from Cleveland Bay, via Bowen. Passengers—Messrs. Miller, J. C. Rawson, A. Morris, G. Hall, F. Turner, W. M'Donald, J. M'Donald, and 29 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

City of Adelaide (s.), 824 tons, Captain D. Walker, from Melbourne 14th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Dimelow, Mrs. G. M. Wood 2 children, and servant, Mrs. E. B. Cairnes, Mrs. Benbow and servant, Mrs. C. W. Sousebury, Mrs. W. J. Jones, Mrs. R. Brown and child, Mrs. Walker and child, Mrs. R. Collins, Miss Waterton, Miss Levera, Miss Dimelow, Messrs. Hugh George, C. Barrard, Engel, C. B. Dimelow, C. R. Cairnes, J. H. Coleman, A. Fountaine, J. L. Ingham, Williams, H. Hiron, S. Davis, King, Taylor, R. Collins, C. W. Sousebury, W. S. Jones, R. Brown, Cunningham, W. Bowes, W. S. Smith, R. Johnson, W. P. Welsh, M'Dougall, John Williams, M. Walker, E. J. Power, D. J. M'Keller, and 25 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Restless, brig, 287 tons, Captain Williams, from Zebu 15th June. Colonial Sugar Co., agents.

Au Revoir, schooner, 134 tons, Captain Firth, from Maryborough 9th instant. Captain, agent.

August 17.

Royal Duke, schooner, 105 tons, Captain Campbell, from Cleveland Bay 27th ultimo. Passengers—Messrs. A. T. Thomas, M. Organ. Frazer and Co., agents.

Grafton (s.), 212 tons, Captain Hersee, from the Manning River. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Adelheid, barque, 289 tons, Captain Dodd, from Circular Head 12th instant. Passenger—Miss Dodd. Nipper and See, agents.

Waverley, brig, 216 tons, Captain Ives, from Adelaide, via Victor Harbour. Passenger—Mr. M'Intosh. Captain, agent.

Dandenong (s.), 575 tons, Captain Lapthorne, from Melbourne 14th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Loise, Miss Gardiner, Mrs. Brown, Messrs. Wren, Gardiner, Swan, Muston, Goldsworth, James, and 17 in the steerage. M. S. S. Co., agents.

Tien Tsin, barque, 254 tons, Captain M'Kinlay, from Launceston 10th instant. Passenger—Master Bell. Captain, agent.

Agnes Irving (s.), 400 tons, Captain H. Creer, from Grafton 16th instant. Passengers—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert and servant, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. M'Gurn, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Smith, Messrs. Johnstone, Glasgow, Cohen, Rappensaker, Stanley, M'Kure, Jones, Rev. Mr. Blue, and 19 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—August 16.

Alice Cameron, for Auckland.
Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane.
Governor Blackall (s.), for Maryborough.
Emily, for Port Darwin.
Jane, for Broadsound.

August 17.

Lady Bowen, for London.
Marie Leoni, for Bourbon.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 18.

Woodlark, for Jervis Bay; Lord Ashley (s.), for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—August 16.

Alice Cameron, barque, 327 tons, Captain Carter, for Auckland. Passengers—Mrs. Hooker and family (4).

Lady Young (s.), 421 tons, Captain W. Hill, for Brisbane. Passengers—Messrs. W. G. Fisher, J. R. Goslin, E. Amos, Renning-ton, R. Carter, J. P. Roche, T. A. Hovenden, and 12 in the steerage.

Governor Blackall (s.), 351 tons, Captain J. M'Lean, for Maryborough and Rockhampton. Passengers—Miss Everitt, Mrs. Jones, Messrs. D. O'Sullivan, Master Jones, and 6 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 16.

Chance, from Shoalhaven, with 30 bags turnips, 287 bags maize, 7 pigs, 2 bags bacon; Seagull, from Lake Macquarie, with 55,000 shingles; Caledonia, from Port Stephens with 24,000 feet timber; Eureka, from Port Macquarie, with 687 bags maize, 7 bags 28 sides bacon, and sundries; Day Dawn, from Brisbane Water, with 700 baskets shells, 20 cases oranges; Scotia (brig), Scotia (schooner), from Newcastle, with 280 tons coal; Bulli, from Bulli, with 423 tons coal; Saxonia, from Wollongong, with 400 tons coal; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 190 bales hay, 184 bags potatoes, 21 bags bone-dust, 8 bags bones, 36 bags maize, 21 bags pumpkins, 18 bags oysters, 125 bags coke, 20 dozen brooms, 5 casks oranges, 2 cases wine, 3 cases honey, 24 hides, 170 sheep, and sundries; White Cloud, from Manning River, with 4000 feet cedar, 3·8 bags maize; Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter River, with 100 bales hay, 6 bales wool, 700 bags maize, 16 bags bacon, 17 cases meat, 10 boxes candles, 20 hides, 12 casks beef, 16 bags potatoes, 20 sheep, 2 bulls, 2 buggies, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 16.

Amphitrite, for Richmond River; Scotia (brig), Scotia (schooner), Gem, Saxonia, Surprise, for Newcastle; Seagull, for Lake Macquarie; Sarah Nicoll, for Macleay River; Day Dawn, for Brisbane Water; Caledonia, for Port Stephens; Bulli, for Bulli.

IMPORTS.—August 16.

Malcolm, from Hobart Town: 60,000 palings, 100,000 shingles, 20 sacks peas, 32 bags onions, 583 pine boards, 96 trusses hay, 2420 feet timber.

City of Adelaide (s.), from Melbourne: 140 boxes tin plates, 20 iron bends, 2 horse rakes, 50 cases corn flour, 5 cases cocoa, 5 cases confectionery, 22 cases castor oil, 86 bundles bags, 40 cases wine, 24 camp ovens, 12 chests, 167 half-chests, and 30 boxes tea, 3 cases cocoa, 35 packages boots, 20 boxes soap, 24 bars steel, 42 bars, 12 bundles, 23 sheets iron, 15 cases biscuits, 100 bags potatoes, 12 barrow wheels, 86 gas tubes, 21 cases sewing machines, 50 iron stretchers, 1 crate fowls, 6 horses, and 112 packages sundries.

EXPORTS.—August 16.

Hero (s.), for Melbourne: 1 buggy, 37 hogsheads tin ore, 200 cases fruit.

Wentworth (s.), for Melbourne: 28 cases wines and spirits, 100 bags barley, 5 packages tea, 3523 bags maize, 145 bags oats, 68 bales hay, 201 cases fruit, 21 bags oysters, 29 packages.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne: 9 bales bags, 1706 cases fruit, 108 packages brandy, 106 bags maize, 83 bags oysters, 23 bags cocoanuts, 22 stoves, 14 packages.

Alice Cameron, for Auckland: 35 tons sugar, 3 tons treacle, 54 packages tobacco, 246 packages tea, 117 cases matches, 15 cases axes, 50 cases lobsters, 402 cases chairs, 21 packages wines and spirits, 70 packages beer, 80 cases dried fruits, 152 packages oilstores, 20 cases sarsaparilla, 336 bags bone dust, 1626 bags maize, 132 cedar boards, 47 bags guano, 27 tierces beef, 22 pieces iron, 1 carriage, 5 tons shale, 60 packages sundries.

Restless, from Zebu: 10,575 bags sugar, 480 packages hemp, Colonial Sugar Co.

Boomerang (s.) from Cleveland Bay via Bowen: 1589 ozs. gold, 55 hides, A. J. S. Bank; 53 hides, 1 bale skins, 1 hogshead tallow, Mort and Co.; 1 bale skins, 37 hides, J. Turner; 3356 ozs. gold, City Bank; 1469 ozs. 4 dwts. gold, Bank N. S. Wales; 26 bales wool, R. A. Morehead; 10 bales wool, Parbury, Lamb, and Co.

August 17.

Dandenong (s.), from Melbourne: 1 hogshead claret, 20 octaves colouring, 12 bundles shafts, 70 bags oatmeal, 60 bags rice, 13 cases stationery, 5 packages wine, 30 plates iron, 1 buggy, 35 bundles bags, 10 cases jam, 208 ewes, 24 rams, 27 bags onions, 24 bags carrots, 1 horse, 1818 bags potatoes, and 51 packages sundries.

Tien Tsin, from Launceston: 2425 bags wheat, 20 bags flour, 160 bags bark, 890 bags potatoes, 150 bags oatmeal, 10 cases groats, 10 bags peas, 8 cases leather, 13 packages sundries.

Adelheid, from Circular Head: 250 tons potatoes.

Waverley, from Adelaide, via Victor Harbour: 91 tons flour, 873 quarters wheat, 26 tons scrap iron.

Royal Duke, from Cleveland Bay: 164 hides, 16 puncheons tallow, 4 bundles skins, Frazer and Co.; 8 bales wool, A. J. S. Bank; 34 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 154 packages shooks, &c., Towns and Co.; 38 bags beche-de-mer, Sun Kum Ti.

Au Revoir, from Maryborough: 86,000 feet pine.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Melbourne.—By the Lord Ashley (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Levuka, Savu Savu, and Taviuni.—By the Duke of Edinburgh, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Shanghai.—By the Melbreck, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Helen Macgregor (s), this day, at 8 p.m.

For Hobart Town and Eden.—By the City of Hobart (s.), to-morrow, at 9.30 a.m.

Custom-House.—Entered Outwards, August 16: Tamerlane, ship, 768 tons, Captain Kerr, for Yokohama, via Newcastle; Melorck, ship, 870 tons, Captain Beeching, for Shanghai.

The Platypus (s.) left the Macleay on Thursday 14th, at noon, and Port Macquarie on Friday 15th, at 1 p.m., and arrived in Sydney on Saturday 16th, at 1.30 p.m. Experienced fine weather with light northerly winds throughout the passage. Cargo: 1796 bags maize, 48 logs cedar, 237 cedar boards, 9 casks sugar cane, 56 hides, 15 cases eggs, 3 cases oranges, 8 coops fowls, 9 packages bacon, 3 casks lard, 20 bags oysters, 1 cask wine, and sundries.

The Ballina (s.) left Macleay River at 2 p.m. 15th instant, and arrived in Sydney at 5 p.m. 16th. Experienced light northerly breeze with fine weather throughout. Cargo, 1599 bags maize, 30 pigs, 2 coops fowls, and sundries.

Mr. James Thorne has sold the brig Western Star to Mr. A. Kogalsky for £1850 sterling, terms cash.

The brig Waverley, which arrived yesterday, is from Adelaide, via Victor Harbour, where she completed her loading of cereals.

The barque Lady Bowen, for London, cleared the heads yesterday with a fresh westerly breeze, which lasted all day and gave her a good offing.

The Grafton (s.), crossed the Manning River bar at 3 p.m. on the 16th instant, and arrived in Sydney at 1.30 p.m. on the 17th. Experienced light N.E. winds until 9 p.m. on the first day out, it then blew a strong southerly squall for about two hours, and afterwards veered to the westward. Passed the Diamantina (s.) at 5.45 a.m. on the 17th off Lake Macquarie. Cargo: 1107 bags maize, 40 bags oysters, 158 cedar boards, 22 hides, 3 coops fowls, 11 cases eggs, 1 bale leather, 1 boat, 1 small steamer, and sundries.

The Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane, and Governor Blackall (s.), for Maryborough and Rockhampton, proceeded to sea on Saturday afternoon.

The Dandenong (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads at 7.30 p.m. on Thursday; passed Wilson's Promontory at 6.30 a.m. on Friday, Gabo Island at 6 a.m. on Saturday, and arrived in Sydney at 10.30 a.m. on Sunday. Experienced light N.E. winds to the Howe, and from thence strong N.W.

The City of Adelaide (s.) left Sandridge at 2.30 p.m. on the 14th instant, cleared the Heads at 5.30 p.m., rounded Wilson's Promontory at 8.15 a.m. on the 15th, Gabo Island at 8.40 p.m. on the same day; entered Port Jackson Heads at 9.30 p.m. on the 16th; arrived at the Company's wharf at 10.30 p.m. Experienced light S.W. winds with cloudy weather and heavy S.W. swell to the Promontory, light N.N.W. winds and fine weather to Gabo Island, strong northerly winds and cloudy from thence to the Pigeon House, and strong westerly winds with squally weather the remainder of the passage. Passed the ship Rutlandshire at 3 p.m. on the 15th 30 miles S.W. of Gabo standing to the westward.

The schooner Royal Duke left Cleveland Bay on the 27th ultimo, and experienced strong S.E. winds to Keppel Bay, and from thence light northerly breezes. Passed the schooner Heron, from Maryborough, bound to Sydney off Moreton Bay on Tuesday last.

The Dandenong (s.), which arrived yesterday reports passing the Hero (s.), and Wentworth (s.). The former vessel was twelve miles ahead.

The Agnes Irving (s.) left Grafton on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 8.30 a.m., crossed the bar same day at 4 p.m., and arrived in Sydney on Sunday, the 17th, at 11.30 p.m. Experienced northerly winds through first part, and fresh westerly winds during the latter part of the passage. Cargo: 844 bags maize, 274 bags tin ore, 64 bags antimony, 7 bales wool, 7 casks tallow, 1·6 hides, 200 cases preserved meat, 28 cases eggs, 7 coops fowls, 149 bunches bananas, 1 horse, and sundries.

The John Penn (s.), from Merimbula, left that port at 4 p.m. on the 15th instant, and after calling at Wollongong arrived in Sydney on 5 p.m. on the 16th. She had strong northerly winds to Wollongong, and from thence westerly. Her cargo comprises 150 bags maize, 200 bags bark, 70 bags bacon, 40 bags quartz, 70 kegs butter, 700 cheeses, 3 bales leather, 40 hides, 560 cases mutton, 2 casks tallow, and sundries.

The schooner Malcolm left Hobart Town on the 7th instant. She had light southerly winds to the Howe, and was detained for five days off Twofold Bay by adverse winds.

The barque Tien Tsin arrived from Launceston on Saturday, with a full cargo of wheat, flour, bark, potatoes, &c.

The Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter River, at 5 p.m. on Saturday.

The fine barque Adelheid arrived yesterday, from Circular Head, after a smart passage of 4 days. Since being added to the colonial fleet she has been engaged in the intercolonial trade, and has proved herself a clipper. She brings 250 tons potatoes to the consignment of Messrs. Nipper and See, who are also the owners of the vessel.

The Restless, from Zebu, has made a fair passage of 61 days, having had much calm weather; no vessels were loading for the colonies.

The Wressel Castle, from Melbourne to Newcastle, passed Jervis Bay at noon on the 16th instant.

The Boomerang (s.), left Cleveland Bay at 8.45 p.m. on the 9th instant, and Bowen at 4.30 p.m. on the 11th; passed Cape Capricorn at 9.4 a.m. on the 13th, Cape Byron at 8.10 a.m. on the 15th, and entered Sydney Heads at 11.30 p.m. on the 16th. She experienced a hard S.E. gale to the Percy Islands, from thence to Cape Morton fresh southerly winds and light variable breezes during the remainder of the passage.

The Wreck of the Rangitoto.—Wellington papers received in Melbourne give the particulars of the wreck of the steamer Rangitoto, but there is little, if anything, beyond those given in the Herald on the 11th instant. A Court of Inquiry was held, and the president in delivering the decision said the Court was of opinion that the master ought to have taken the vessel past Jackson's Head and all outlying danger; but as he had an officer who held a certificate of competency as master, and as he had on previous occasions taken the vessel through the passage, the Court, while taking all this into consideration, held that the master should be censured. The immediate cause of the wreck appeared to have been an error of judgment on the part of the chief officer with regard to the distance between Jackson's Head and the reef; but as he had frequently taken the same passage, the Court was of opinion that on that occasion he did not exercise such vigilance as was necessary in intricate navigation. In his case also the Court judged that he should be censured and admonished for the future. The Court was further of opinion that had the sliding door of the watertight compartment been shut at the time of the casualty, the vessel might possibly have floated some considerable time longer.

H.M.S. Rosario.—In the House of Representatives at Wellington, New Zealand, in reply to Mr. Parker, Mr. Vogel said the correspondence that had passed between the Government and the Admiralty relative to making H.M.S. Rosario a colonial training-ship was incomplete.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

August 15.—Blackbird (s.), Torrance, from Sydney.
August 15.—Horatio Spraig, barque, Small, from Wellington.
August 15.—Agra, ship, Holdich, from Lyttelton, with 2288 sacks wheat, 50 cases cheese.
August 15.—Crested Wave, barque, from Sydney.
August 16.—New England (s.), from Sydney.
August 16.—Susannah Cuthbert (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

August 15.—Thomas and Henry, brig, Clark, for Sydney, with 330 tons coal.
August 15.—Burton Stather, barque, Caphin, for Hongkong, via Sydney, with 400 tons coal.
August 15.—Stranger, schooner, Brown, for Melbourne, with 200 tons coal.
August 15.—Oberlin, brig, Smidt, for Adelaide, with 360 tons coal.
August 15.—Sea Gull, barque, Barnard, for Adelaide, with 621 tons coal, 28 pieces timber.
August 15.—Elizabeth, barque, Skinner, for Adelaide, with 330 tons coal.
August 15.—Bravo, schooner, Lindsay, for Melbourne, with 330 tons coal, 3 tons hay, 50 bags maize.
August 15.—Adeline Burke, barque, Blake, for Melbourne, with 385 tons coal.
August 15.—Catherine Jane, barque, Tyrrell, for Melbourne, with 560 tons coal, 9 tons coke, 5 tons hay.
August 15.—Suffolk, barque, Yarnall, for Melbourne, with 358 tons coal.
August 15.—Harrowby, barque, Kershaw, for Mauritius, with 700 tons coal, 22 tons tallow.
August 15.—Blackbird (s.), Torrance, for Rockhampton, with 200 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 15.—Catherine Agnes, Southern Cross, Yarra, Little Pet, Urania, Brilliant, Clara, Lady Emma, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 11.—Baroda R.M.S., City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney; Alhambra, from New Zealand.

DEPARTURES.

August 11.—Wressel Castle, for Newcastle.
August 12.—Omega, Sarah Ann, Sparrowhawk, Ecliptic, for Newcastle; Baroda (s.), for Galle; Andromeda, for San Francisco.

The R.M.S.S. Baroda, after taking on board her mails, passengers, and cargo from this port, left her anchorage in the bay at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The following is her list of passengers from Melbourne:—Mr. Francis, for King George's Sound; Mr. and Mrs. Mackwood, Mr. R. P. Walker, for Galle; Mr. J. M. Cullimore, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott and child, Dr. F. K. West, for Bombay; Mr. R. Walker, for Yokohama; Mr. H. Willis, for Suez; Mr. H. W. Lamb, for Venice; Mr. W. Cooper, Mrs. Wright, child, and infant, Mrs. Grieve, Mr. J. H. Adey, Mr. J. Mcwlan, Mr. R. Sellars, for Southampton. She also takes 35,500 sovereigns and 64,956 oz. gold.—*Argus*, August 14.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

August 12.—Essie Black, from Newcastle.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

GRAFTON.

DEPARTURES.

August 16.—Agnes Irving (s.), Helen Macgregor (s.), for Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

August 16.—City of Brisbane (s.), from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 15.—Oorong (s.), from Adelaide; Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

August 15.—Glenshee, Iris, Univers, for Newcastle; Derwent (s.), for Launceston.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
August 16.	9.30 a.m.	N.	Moderate, and clear.
	Noon.	N.	Ditto, and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	S.	Strong, and raining.
August 17.	9.30 a.m.	W.	Fresh, and clear.
	Noon.	W.	Strong, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	W.	Fresh, and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 33' 22" East, 19th March, 1873.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sunday excepted), at 1 p.m. Sydney mean time, or 3h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force in lbs. on the square foot, deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

August 15, 1873. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
a.m. 9	30·052	52·3	73	W.	6	0·2	9	0,40	7·0
p.m. 3	29·921	60·7	63	NE.	10	0·5	0		
9	·921	57·0	85	N.	5	0·1	10		6·5
Mean ..	29·965	56·7	73·7		7	0·3	3·3		6·8

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·126.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 64·2 | Sun—maximum .... 102·0
Minimum .... 47·6 | Grass—minimum .... 37·0

Thermometer, with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum 183·7.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 61·0.

Total rainfall from January 1 to August 16, 53·817 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 14 years for period January 1 to August 1, 39·619 inches.

Average annual rainfall of the preceding 14 years, 50·071 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only thirteen of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations	Least distance from East Coast in miles.	Height above sea, in feet.	At 9 a.m.—Aug. 16, 1873. Barometer.	Temper. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rain in inches.
Tenterf'ld	80		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	63·1	47·0	0
Grafton ...	22		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	79·7	56·4	0
Narrabri ..	196		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	76·9	48·5	0
Armidale ..	80	3278	—	55·2	94	E.	1·0	61·7	—	0
Pt. Mcquarie	1		—	—	—	W.	1·0	—	49·1	0
Mur'rundi ..	94	1545	—	—	—	NW.	4·0	63·1	45·3	0
Cassilis ...	120		—	—	—	W.	—	67·1	39·2	0
M's'l'brook	68	475	—	—	—	S.	1·0	65·3	41·8	0
Dubbo	182		—	—	—	W.	—	60·8	42·9	0
Mudgee	121	1500	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	59·4	37·0	0
W. M'land.	18		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	5·4	49·5	0
Newcastle	1	112	29·819	59·7	69	NNW.	0·8	65·3	50·3	0
Orange	124	2891	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	53·7	35·5	0
Bathurst ...	96	2200	29·815	51·0	79	Calm.	0·0	61·5	34·0	0
Mt. Victoria	61	3490	29·759	56·2	78	W.	0·8	58·1	40·1	0
Woodford ..	50	2192	29·670	54·4	—	W.	1·3	55·0	47·4	0
Forbes	176		—	58·0	—	SSW.	—	65·1	33·9	0
Parr'm'tta.	16		—	—	—	ESE.	4·0	74·8	40·1	0
Sydney	5	155	29·741	63·6	62	N.	1·0	64·2	52·6	0
Young	140		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	65·0	40·1	0
W'longong.	0		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	62·4	52·2	0
Goulburn ...	54	2129	29·756	60·1	75	NW.	16·0	62·8	43·9	0
Wagga	161		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	55·1	35·9	0·13
C. St. George	0	170	29·675	58·6	70	N.	1·0	68·9	54·6	0
Queanb'y'n.	60		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	48·2	37·1	0
Kiandra ..	88	4640	29·830	37·5	—	NW.	9·0	55·2	22·3	1·00
Cooma	52	2637	—	—	—	NE.	9·0	61·6	41·8	0
Albury	175	572	29·692	52·1	86	NW.	16·0	65·4	29·2	0·78
Eden	0	107	29·597	51·7	94	NE.	1·0	60·0	45·1	0

Raining at Wagga Wagga, Urana, Kiandra, Cooma, and Albury. Foggy at Grafton. Showery at Queanbeyan.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST 18, 1873.

Object	Rises	Sets	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	6 58	5.30	First quarter	2nd
Moon	3.22 a.m.	12.44 p.m.	Full moon	8th
Mercury	5 58 a.m.	4.50 p.m.	Last quarter	15th
Venus	4 10 a.m.	2.8 p.m.	New moon	23rd
Mars	10.30 a.m.	12 28 a.m.	First quarter	31st
Jupiter	7.25 a.m.	6 32 p.m.		
Saturn	5.15 p.m.	5.11 a.m.	Moon's age, 24·7 days.	

Moon.—Perigee, 9th; O. S. Declination, 6th; in Equator, 12th; G. N. Declination, 19th; in Equator, 26th; Apogee, 24th. High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 3h. 40m.; p.m., 4h. 38m.

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

Charge of Embezzlement.—Mr. F. de Courcy Browne has been committed for trial by the Gulgong Bench on a charge of embezzling £5 when employed as clerk or secretary to the Gulgong Hospital.

Erratum.—In Dean Cowper's letter, in Saturday's issue the first sentence should read, "It appears to me that there is not a little danger just now lest those who are concerned about the moral welfare of young women should fall into mistakes through *hasty* action," not "party" as printed.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—August 16.

QUEENSLAND.—9 A.M.

Normanton—Calm. Fine	Rockhampton—Calm. Fine
Gilbert Town—Calm. Fine	Maryborough—NE. Fine
Etheridge—SE. Fine	Roma—E. Fine
Cardwell—SW. Fine	Taroom—NE. Fine
Townsville—Calm. Fine	Cape Moreton—NW. Fine
Bowen—S. Fine	Brisbane—NE. Foggy
Mackay—NE. Foggy	Toowoomba—SW. Fine
Copperfield—NE. Fine	Warwick—W. Fine
Clermont—Calm. Fine	Stanthorpe—Calm. Fine
Gladstone—Calm. Fine	Goondiwindi—NE. Fine.

N. S. Wales.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
Tenterfield	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Casino	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Grafton	Calm. Fine, foggy	NW. Clear
Clarence Heads	SW. Fine, sea smooth	ENE. Fine, sea smooth
Glen Innes	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Inverell	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Port Macquarie	W. Fine	W. Fine
West Kempsey	Calm. Fine	W. Fine, clear
Armidale	E. Fine	W., strong. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot
Gunnedah	Calm. Fine	NE. Stormy
Narrabri	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Wee Waa	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Pilliga	Calm. Cloudy	NW. Fine
Muswellbrook	S. Fine	NW., strong. Fine
Murrurundi	NW. Fine	W. Fine
Singleton	W. Fine	W. Fine
Maitland	Calm. Cloudy, fine	W., strong. Hot, fine
Newcastle	NNW. Fine, no sea	WNW. Fine
Barrenjuee	NW. Fine	NW., light. Fine
Windsor	NE. Fine	NE., fresh. Fine
Sydney	N. Fine	NW. Fine
South Head	N. Fine, no sea	SW. Fine, no sea
Wollongong	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Dull	W., strong. Fine
Jervis Bay	N., light. Fine	W., strong. Cloudy
Goulburn	NW. Fine	SW. Raining heavily
Braidwood	W. Fine	NW. Cloudy
Araluen	Calm. Fine	NW. Raining
Moruya	Calm. Fine	W. Cloudy
Queanbeyan	Calm. Cloudy, showery	W. Overcast
Bombala	NW. Like rain	NW. Fine, cloudy
Cooma	NE. Raining	N. Raining
Eden	N. Dull, cloudy	W. Dull, cloudy
Gabo Island	N. Calm, cloudy	WNW. light. Cloudy
Yass	SW. Raining	W. Raining
Gundagai	SW. Raining	W. Raining
Tumut	Calm. Raining	NW. Raining
Kiandra	NW. Raining	NW. Showery
Albury	NW. Steady rain	N. Cloudy, fine
Mount Victoria	Calm. Fine	W. Stormy
Bathurst	Calm. Fine	W., strong. Clear
Carcoar	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Hill End	NNW. Fine, clear	NW. Fine
Tambaroora	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Very fine	NW. Fine
Gulgong	Calm. Fine	W., strong. Fine
Cassilis	W. Fine	NE. Fine
Merriwa	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Coolah	W. Fine	W. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Fine	NW. Clear, hot, fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine
Orange	Calm. Clear, fine	NW. Fine, clear
Forbes	SSW. Cloudy	Calm. Raining
Grenfell	Calm. Fine	Calm. Raining
Young	Calm. Dull, like rain	W. Showery
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Raining	W. Raining
Urana	SW. Raining	NW. Cloudy
Deniliquin	NW., strong. Cloudy	NW., strong. Cloudy
Hay	SW., strong. Cloudy	SW., strong. Cloudy
Moulamein	Calm. Strong, fine	Calm, strong. Fine
Balranald	W. Fine, cloudy	W. Fine, cloudy
Euston	NW. Cloudy, fine	NW. Cloudy, fine
Wentworth	Calm. Fine, clear	W. Fine.

Victoria.		Bar.	Ther.
Melbourne	NW., moderate. Fine	29·852	58
Queenscliff	W., fresh. Fine	29·56	60
Cape Schanck	WNW., strong.	29·26	54
Cape Otway	N., strong. Cloudy	29·262	54
Portland	NW., fresh. Cloudy	29·483	55
Port Albert	W., light. Cloudy.	29·516	57
S. Australia.			
Guichen Bay	NW. Showery	29·437	57
Adelaide	NW. Cloudy	29·549	55·6
M'Donnell Bay	NW., squally. Showery		
Peake	W., strong. Cloudy		
Alice Springs	SE., moderate. Fine		
Daly Waters	Calm. Clear, fine		
Port Darwin	ESE. Clear, fine	29·925	76

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW TEAS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CRAIGFORTH.

MUSTER PACKAGES of THESE NEW CROP TEAS will be on view at our Rooms on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

The trade are invited to test the merits of each chop prior to auction, as the entire shipment will be cleared out at sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO.,
City Mart. Auctioneers.

NEW SOUTH WALES SHALE AND OIL COMPANY (Limited).

Mr. CHARLES A. ROBEY has This Day been appointed SOLE SALESMAN to the Company for the sale of their "Comet" Oil.

By order of the Board,
JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., Secretary.
Sydney, 13th August, 1873.

ZIONS, Tailor and Woollen Draper. A large stock of seasonable Woollens to suit the trade. 409, George-st.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.—I have, this day, admitted my Brother, Mr. CHAS. A. ROBEY (late with Messrs. R. F. STUBBS and CO.), a Partner in my business as a BROKER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, which will in future be carried on under the style of H. T. ROBEY and CO.

H. T. ROBEY,
48, Hamilton-lane.
Sydney, 18th August, 1873.

NOTICE.—The CLEARANCE PRICES will be continued for this month only. J. Exton, 301, Geo.-st.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1873.

In a new work recently published, Mr. Walter Bagehot, who is well known as the editor of the *Economist*, has entered into an interesting discussion on the banking system of England and its adaption to meet panics, which *mutatis mutandis* is not without its interest to those who study the operation of the banking system in the colonies.

After sketching the origin of the banking system in England, how it differs from those which prevail in other countries, and its effects on the commerce of Great Britain, he inquires into the peculiar conditions which arise from the existence of the Bank of England as one specially privileged bank. The natural system, that is the system which would grow up by the free action of monetary commerce without any interference at all on the part of the State would be for each bank to keep its own affairs entirely to itself, and keep its own reserve. This is in fact the system which prevails in the colonies. To our banks the State does nothing but give its sanction to the Act granting a charter, or authorising a certain limitation to the liability of the shareholders, and even this amount of State interference is not required if the proprietary does not care for a charter, does not wish to issue notes, and does not desire to limit the liability. In the eye of our local law all our banks are on precisely the same footing. There is no Government bank except in the sense that the Government account happens to be kept at one particular bank, which account might on short notice, be shifted to another, or divided amongst several. It has already been shifted once or twice, and it was for a time subdivided, and it might be so again.

But in England the banks are not all on an equality in the eye of the law. The Bank of England it is true is a private institution, established by private capital, and under the management of a directory responsible only to its own shareholders. Under the influence of events, however, it has grown into a certain special connection with the Government. It not only keeps the public account, but what is more important, it has a monopoly of the issue of bank notes, and its notes are legal tender. Three times the Bank Act of 1844 has in a period of panic received the special assistance of Government. There is no promise, still less any guarantee, that such assistance shall always be rendered when it is wanted; yet there prevails an impression that it would never be withheld; and this impression endows it practically with the prestige of having the faculty of creating money, or what is equivalent to money, in times of great pressure. In other words, the credit of the bank is always supposed to be supported in the last resort by the credit of the Government. The peculiarity of the case is, as Mr. Bagehot points out, that though this impression is not based on any law, or on any statements by leading Ministers, and is, in fact, in opposition to the statements of several, still it exists, and is in operation, so that the ultimate hope of the city in a great crisis rests on a presumption that the Minister of the day would do something in opposition to the law which, though sanctioned by precedent, he might not think it expedient to do.

The great facilities of intercourse, together with the development of credit, has caused a great concentration of money in London. All the deposits in the country banks not wanted for local use are remitted to London, and the London banks in turn keep all their surplus cash at the Bank of England. The consequence is that the bank practically keeps the sole ultimate reserve for the whole country—a very onerous duty and a costly one, seeing that this reserve yields little or no interest. In a time of panic, the demand on it is immense, and of course the reserve might run dry. The arrangement is hard on the shareholders of the bank itself, much of whose property is kept unproductive, and who do not get the same dividend on their capital obtained by shareholders in other banks not having a similar national responsibility. The only thing to be said in their favour is that they are entitled by precedent to look to the Government for assistance if in a very severe panic their resources should prove not equal to the drain on them. A bank reserve is a fixed and definite sum of money, having no elasticity. But the credit of a Government is not measured by a fixed amount, and can be stretched on occasion. And the reason of this is that the Government has behind it the power of taxing the whole community to provide any amount to which it has pledged its credit. The wealthiest bank, after exhausting its paid-up capital, has nothing behind it, if it is an unlimited concern, beyond the private property of the proprietary, but the Government has at its back the private property of the whole community. We have recently seen in the case of France, what an enormous sum of money can be raised by a Government ruling over a wealthy and industrious nation, and resolved to avoid all taint of repudiation and maintain its financial character. The war-debt of France is a permanent strain on its resources, but the strain on a Government credit during a panic would only be temporary. Panics are not durable. They are intense while they last, but they are soon over. During the crisis, the demand for money to sustain the credit of solvent institutions and firms is very great. Fresh money cannot be manufactured at short notice, except by Government, which can issue its own notes and make them legal tender. In England the Government does not do this directly, but it can do it indirectly, by authorising the Bank of England to overstep the limit on its issue. Of course, for what is thus done on the authority of the Government, the Government itself is practically responsible; and the effect on the community is virtually the same as if the Government issued its own notes. The tenor of Mr. Bagehot's work is therefore, though not supporting the idea of a Government bank, certainly in favour of a Government issue of notes; for it amounts to this, that in times of panic the best way of easing off the demand for fresh money is to multiply the quantity of paper-money that should have, or be supposed to have, the Government guarantee behind it.

Another part of his argument tends also in the same direction, inasmuch as he contends that the privilege of note issue is of little value to a bank—except when it first starts. It is easy to see in what way his argument applies *mutatis mutandis*, to the circumstances of colonial banks, where there is no unproductive reserve kept, and no special Government support existing or supposed to exist.

The war in which the Imperial Government is engaged with the Ashantees is not the first which it has waged against that tribe, nor is it likely to be the last. These warlike savages, who inhabit a fine country to the north of the British Gold-coast protectorate, possess several of the qualities which make nations troublesome neighbours. They are courageous, and they are sanguinary. They have long shown themselves to be an aggressive and domineering race.

A paper on "the British settlements in Western Africa," by his Excellency Governor Pope Hennessy, recently read before the Society of Arts in England, contains, in conjunction with a large amount of valuable information with reference to these settlements, some particulars of the difficulties in which at different times the British Government have been involved with the Ashantees. It appears that at the beginning of the last century these people attacked and subdued some of the more powerful tribes who now form the northern part of the Protectorate. By about 1760 "they had extended their conquests so far south as to excite some apprehensions in the minds of the European settlers on the coast, and in 1800 they had forcibly subdued the whole country from the seaboard of the Assinee River in the west to the mouth of the Volta in the east, excepting only a small crescent embracing the Fantees, and a few other small tribes situated immediately in rear of the settlements." Coming into contact with the British, they were repulsed, and further aggressions were prevented by treaty arrangements. The conquered nations, however, unwilling to bear the yoke imposed upon them, combined in revolt. But the Ashantees maintained their hold over the country, and even threatened Cape Coast, "the safety of which was only purchased by very sweeping concessions." In 1817, the authorities at that place, with a view of "establishing peace on a secure footing, and promoting the prosecution of lawful trade," negotiated a treaty with the Ashantees, the result of which was to place the Fantees under a sort of British protectorate. This treaty, however, was a failure, as was also another attempt at treaty making which soon followed.

In 1822, Sir Charles MacCarthy, who had been sent out as Governor-in-Chief, finding the state of British relations with the Ashantees in a very unsatisfactory condition, resolved on declaring war. Overtures of peace were made by the Ashantees, but were rejected by the Governor, who was determined, if possible, to crush their power. He was, however, defeated and slain in the battle of Essamacon, in January, 1824. Cape Coast, it is said, escaped being taken only by a panic amongst the invaders. Later in the year the authorities, with aid from home, were more successful, and the Ashantees retired to their own country. "A general spirit of resistance to the Ashantees now spread in every tribe from the Assinee to the Volta;" but it was some years before the British Government could place matters on a satisfactory footing. In 1831 a Treaty was signed between the Governor (Mr. Maclean), the Ashantees, and the Fantees, and other tribes then in alliance with the British, which, for some years, over a coast nearly 150 miles in extent, and to a considerable distance inland, appears to have produced effects of a highly beneficial character.

The history of the British connection with the West African coast, until of late years, is not one in which we can take much pride. Mr. Hennessy seems to endorse the opinion of Mr. Brodie Cruickshank, who was for a long time a member of the Governor's Council at Cape Coast Castle, to the effect that the long negotiations with the Ashantees which preceded the arrival of Sir Charles MacCarthy, were not of a kind at all creditable to the Government. According to Mr. Cruickshank's account, the conduct of the English contrasts most unfavourably with that of their savage foes. After stating that the British authorities deliberately broke their treaty engagements, he adds, "it is humiliating to be compelled to make this admission, and to confess that a King of Ashantee had greater regard for his written engagements than an English Governor."

It may naturally be asked, in connection with the present difficulties, "Why should the English Government force its way into such a hornet's nest? Why not allow the Ashantees to come down to the coast, if they wish to do so, and enjoy the malaria to their heart's content." Possibly Mr. Goldwin Smith would say this was the wisest course. But in all probability that portion of the British public who know anything about West Africa, and are quite safe from all danger of confounding the Gulf of Benin with the Gulf of Carpentaria, will take a different view of the case. The English people have worked evil enough in West Africa in days long past, and it is high time they should do some good there. It is clearly Mr. Hennessy's belief that they are doing much good, and that they are likely to do much more. He has a much higher opinion of the negro than have those ethnologists who assign him a place in nature only a little above the ape. His Excellency does not hesitate to say that these West African settlements "bring us into direct contact with one of the most numerous and interesting divisions of mankind—a race as capable of development, and with as great a future before it, as any race upon the face of the globe." Indeed, he says that, from what he has seen of the negro race, he believes we may "hope to see an African empire as rich and prosperous, and contributing as largely to the commercial wealth of England, as her Majesty's empire in the East." Probably, however, few people will be quite so sanguine on this subject as his Excellency.

The West African settlements, originally established, as Mr. Hennessy reminds us, to promote the slave trade, are now avowedly kept up in the interests of lawful commerce, and with a view to the civilization of the Africans. The present war may suggest that the civilization spoken of may possibly be the process known as "civilizing off the face of the earth." The African race, however, is proof against this process, and the climate of the West African settlements is a sufficient guarantee against its being carried on with success.

There can be no doubt that of late years English influence has been exerted largely to the benefit of West Africa. But it is nevertheless disappointing to find that, while the oceanic slave trade has been destroyed by the establishment of the British settlements, the increase of lawful trade has a direct tendency to encourage home slavery and to intensify its evils. Nearly the entire produce shipped from Lagos, the Gold Coast, Gambia, and Sierra Leone is said to be the result of slave labour. It is sad to read that "of the produce, valued at £1,050,237, shipped from the British settlements in 1871, not more perhaps than one thousand pound's worth is the result exclusively of free labour." Dr. Livingstone, in one of his despatches to Lord Clarendon, quoted by Mr. Hennessy, points out that the inevitable effect of the advance of trade and civilization in such countries is to aggravate the evils of slavery. Probably for many years to come we shall have to lament that, so far as the welfare of the negro is concerned, the progress of British commerce in Western Africa to a great extent neutralises the effects accomplished by British arms and British philanthropy.

Supreme Court.—Business this day.—Jury Court: Gowing v. Ritchie and another, M'Cabe v. The Mayor and others, Garrett v. Nelson, Westgarth v. Nelson. Banco Court: Moore v. Morahan and others, Hackett v. Bennett, Purchase v. Johnston, Cosgrove v. Freehill.

District Court.—Causes for Monday, 18th August.—Sheridan v. M'Anelly, Palmer v. Loewe, Emmett v. Murray, Gordon and others v. Gibbons, Gordon and others v. Fattorini, Gordon and others v. Bates, Gordon and others v. Durrant, Gordon and others v. Farrell, Gordon and others v. Fattorini, Gordon and others v. Golding, Gordon and others v. Graham, Gordon and others v. Larmer, Gordon and others v. Moore, Gordon and others v. Rodd, Gordon and others v. Sandon, Gordon and others v. Want, Gordon and others v. Brown, Gordon and others v. Clarke, Gordon and others v. Exton, Gordon and others v. Russell, Kendall v. Terry.

The Late Mr. John Sands.—Mr. John Sands, an old and much esteemed colonist, died on Saturday morning last, at his residence, Marmion, Waverley. The deceased came to this colony from England in 1839, and by his energy and enterprise attained to a leading position as a man of business in this city. In 1853 he started a large and successful branch establishment in Melbourne in connection with the late Mr. Kenny, and which for some years past has been carried on by Messrs. Sands and M'Dougall. The late Mr. John Sands was also connected with the firm of Messrs. R. Sands and Sons, of London. The printing, stationery, bookbinding, and account book manufacturing business established by Mr. Sands in Sydney affords employment to upwards of seventy persons, and was always conducted by the deceased in such a manner as to cause him to be very generally respected. In early life Mr. Sands achieved considerable distinction as an engraver, and some of his work is to be found in the most celebrated illustrated books of the time. His death will cause sorrow beyond the circle of his own family, for he was a man of unostentatious and large-hearted benevolence.

Dastardly Outrage.—About 1 o'clock on Saturday, the family of Mr. W. J. Smart, residing in Dowling-street, Surry Hills, was awoke by the crashing of glass, whereupon Mr. Smart arose and inspected the premises. The whole of the front windows were smashed, and inside the house were found several stones of some six or seven pounds in weight, with which doubtless the damage had been committed, and a chain with which the front gate had been fastened on the previous night had been broken. This is an act of sheer wanton mischief, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the perpetrator will be discovered and brought to justice.

Presentation.—After the meeting of the Council on Tuesday, 5th instant, the Mayor and aldermen of the borough of Randwick adjourned to the residence of Mr. Walter Bradley, for the purpose of presenting him with a very neatly-executed illumined address on vellum. The Council clerk having been called upon to read the address, which expressed their esteem for the able manner in which he filled the Mayoral chair for the years 1870, '71, and '72, the Mayor, in handing the presentation, said it gave him very great pleasure, and spoke of the courteous manner in which Mr. Bradley always treated the aldermen, and at the same time the firmness of character displayed, in carrying out the duties attached to the office of Mayor. Mr. Bradley, in returning thanks, said that he was proud of receiving such a handsome testimonial at their hands, and remarked that what little he had done, while filling the Mayoral chair, was done with a sense of duty, and he was glad to find that it gave satisfaction. He thanked them heartily, and then invited the company to luncheon. The health of her gracious Majesty the Queen having having been drunk, the remainder of the evening was spent very pleasantly.

Death of a Noted Character about Sydney.—Perhaps there was not an individual in Sydney better known than King, or, as he preferred to style himself, the "Walking Flying Pieman,"—and he once revelled in the possession of a pie-can of large dimensions, with which he nimbly paraded the streets, delivering impromptu panegyrics on the pies he had for sale, and comments on the politics of the day. For some months past he was evidently sinking, and though so emaciated as to be scarcely able to drag himself along the street, he still kept up a flicker of his former volubility, and might be seen making feeble efforts to harangue little boys, and even "children of a larger growth," at street-corners. A short time since he was admitted to the Infirmary, and from there removed to the Benevolent Asylum at Liverpool, where he died on the 12th instant. Some thirty-five years ago King was a pedestrian of no mean capacity. His favourite trip was from Macquarie-place to Parramatta and back, which he usually accomplished in six hours, the distance being about thirty miles. This sort of thing, however, was too monotonous for his active spirit, and he varied the performance by occasionally carrying a goat on his shoulders, a pig under his arm, drawing a gig with a person in it a certain distance in a certain time, and wheeling a barrow from Sydney to Liverpool, or somewhere in that direction. His two great feats, however, were walking 1000 miles in 1000 hours, and 1000 half-miles in 1000 half-hours—both of which he accomplished. He was the general favourite of the street urchins, who gathered round him, and, singular to say, never tormented the poor fellow, whose disposition was so kind and gentle that he was always hailed with pleasure by them. King was said to be well connected, a relative holding a very high position as a medical man in London. For many years he lived at the residence of the late Mr. Charles Roberts, at Walgrove, but his passion for walking caused him to lead a restless and wandering life. He was about 60 years of age.

Fires.—At half-past 7 o'clock yesterday evening an alarm was given that a fire had broken out in a house—16, Sussex-court, off Sussex-street—occupied by William Taylor. The firemen of the Insurance Brigade were quickly at the spot, and, assisted by some of the neighbours, they succeeded in extinguishing the fire, which had broken out in an upstair room. There were destroyed by the flames several articles of dress, window curtains, a dressing table and cover, and a pier-glass, besides other articles of furniture. The tenants were absent at the time the fire broke out, so that the neighbours, who were the first to observe it, had to break open the front door so as to gain access to the premises. There had been left a burning kerosene lamp beneath some articles of clothing, but it is uncertain whether the lamp had exploded or the dresses had become ignited at its flame. The premises are the property of Lord Lisgar, for whom Mr. Billyard is agent.—About 8 o'clock on the same evening a second alarm of fire was given. It broke out in the chimney of a house in South Head Road, occupied by Mr. Holmes, baker, and was promptly extinguished by the firemen.

Prize Picture: "Peace be to this House."—Captain M'Lerie, the Inspector-General, is the fortunate recipient of a prize picture in the Glasgow Art Union, painted by Dobson, R.A.; and the painting, which is one of great merit, is now being exhibited at Mr. Clark's print shop, in Hunter-street. It represents the Saviour visiting some house, standing on the threshold with up-raised hand, to give the customary salutation as he enters. The door has been opened by the mistress of the house, whose little child stands half-abashed in the presence of the Divine stranger. The Redeemer is clad in the conventional red robe and dark blue mantle, and carries a staff in his left hand. The figure is well drawn, but wanting in manly dignity, and the mantle seems to be rather heavy. The background of the figure (as it stands in the doorway) is admirably painted. The principal charm of the whole picture is the comely Jewish matron and her half-startled child, both of whom as they stand in the warm sunlight are extremely effective. The general effect of the principal figure is no doubt somewhat marred by the fact that it does not face the light; but apart from that drawback, it is certainly more after the manner of the French school than according to our English ideas.

A New Coal Company.—Our Newcastle correspondent writes:—A company is being formed to work Mr. Merewether's estate. Messrs. James Hannell, M. P. Tighe (mayor), Stokes, and others, provisional directors. Capital £75,000 in 15,000 £5 shares. The property adjoins the A. A. Company's Colliery, and has an area of 700 acres, 2500 shares are reserved and the remaining 12,500 offered to the public. As a railway has been made to the property, it is estimated that in less than four months coals in large quantities can be shipped. The A. A. Company's well-known Corehole seam is ascertained to underlie the estate. The royalty is to be at the rate of 1d. in the 1s. on the market price of the Borehole coal, and the lease is for 66 years with a right of renewal.

Ruffianism in Tasmania.—The Long Bay correspondent of the *Hobart Town Mercury* reports the following disgraceful outrage:—A cowardly attack was made on Mr. Cummins, teacher of the Long Bay Public school. It appears that on Friday, the 1st instant, about midnight, some evil-disposed persons assembled at the schoolhouse, and made a preconcerted attack upon the place. One forced his way into the schoolroom, and commenced making an uproar with the seats and desks, another upset the water-casks, and a third threw stones at the windows. Mr. Cummins was in the house with his wife, children, and a sick mother-in-law. For several minutes they were tormented with unearthly noises, made apparently to intimidate, and stone-throwing, after which they were permitted to rest for the remainder of the night. Next morning, when the police came to inspect the place, a large fragment of sandstone weighing nearly two pounds was found in the bedroom of Mrs. Stephens, which had shattered half the window, carrying all before it. Had the stone hit Mrs. Stephens or any of the children, it would, in all probability, have caused their death. The school buildings are much damaged.

Tasmania and the San Francisco Mail Route.—The *Hobart Town Mercury*, in commenting on the proposal of the Government of New South Wales to carry letters from Tasmania by the San Francisco mail steamers for the postage, observes:—"From Sydney there is railway communication to Goulburn, a distance of 134 miles, and it is now being pushed on to Wagga Wagga, which will leave a gap of 79 miles between the terminus of the Sydney line and that of the line to Melbourne from Belvoir, reducing the time to 16 hours by rail, and 11 by coach. It is plain that the Sydney Government will not stop here. They are intent on intercepting the Riverina traffic that now finds its way chiefly to Melbourne. The district will not only be tapped but traversed by rail; and thus, within two years at most from the opening of the Sydney and San Francisco mail service, the distance between Sydney and Melbourne will be done in less than a day. The Tasmanian portion of the mail may be at Port Phillip Heads before the close of the 41st day from Liverpool; in Launceston, and, with the main line of railway in operation, in Hobart Town on the 42nd day out, instead of on the 48th, as at present. Such a possible contingency is so deserving of consideration that it will be a matter of regret if Tasmania is fettered by an engagement to the Suez route for seven years."

Drowned.—The Dungog correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* states that on Friday evening, 8th instant, after dark, the distressing intelligence was brought into Dungog that Mr. Chamberlain had been drowned in the river, near the crossing-place in the vicinity of Mr. C. Lean's residence, whither he was bent on business. He entered the river at the right spot, but must have soon swerved from the proper course. About half an hour afterwards Mr. T. Lean, on approaching the river from the other side, espied a horse with saddle on that had evidently been under water, not long before, and he crossed the river to communicate with Mr. C. Lean, jun. No room being left for doubt as to what had happened, search for the body was at once commenced. It was not found, however, till Sunday afternoon, when it was discovered in deep water, not far from where the horse had got out, but many yards below the correct landing-place. It is supposed that Mr. Chamberlain mistook for a safe and usual landing-place an approach to the river side used only by those in the practice of drawing water at the spot. Although, at the time of the melancholy accident, the water along the proper channel for crossing was shallow enough to be waded through on foot, heavy rain subsequently caused the river to be turbid and swollen, else the body would have been recovered earlier.

The Trans-Continental Railway.—"A variety of circumstances," writes the *South Australian Register*, "point to the probability of an early revival of the agitation in favour of a railway between Port Augusta and Port Darwin. Through the medium of the Governor's speech the Ministry have intimated that they intend submitting a bill on the subject; and the Legislative Council have shown their sympathy with the scheme by making special reference to it in their address in reply. What shape the measure will assume we have no means of knowing; but as the present Chief Secretary was closely identified with the proceedings taken last session it is to be presumed that liberal terms will be offered. In anticipation of the action of Parliament, the local company formed by Mr. R. D. Ross is showing signs of life. A meeting of shareholders is convened to consider the propriety of authorising the directors to increase the capital to £100,000 by issues of £10 shares, of which 50 are to be reserved for the promoters. We may add that this association is not the only one that is taking an interest in the railway proposal, instructions having been received by at least two firms in Adelaide from capitalists in England who are anxious to offer their services in connection with the gigantic undertaking to which the attention of the Legislature is to be invited."

Miss Christian's Concert.—This evening Miss Christian will give a concert in the Masonic Hall of sacred and secular music. The many persons who visited the concerts of Madame Goddard fully recognised in Miss Christian an artiste of fine culture, and one possessing a *contralto* voice of singular excellence, particularly suited for the rendition of pathetic music. The programme has been selected with judgment, and will probably prove sufficiently attractive to secure a large audience.

Football.—Waratah v. Camden College.—A well-contested game was played on Saturday afternoon last between the above clubs, in Moore Park. Several near goals were kicked and one touch down obtained by the Camden College Club, who ultimately gained a victory by sending the ball clean through the goal. The play of Mr. Butler, who kicked the goal for Camden College, and Mr. J. Fairfax for the Waratahs, is deserving of notice. The teams were well captained by the Rev. H. Morris and Mr. J. Robertson.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE QUEEN.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

Her Majesty is at present residing at Balmoral.

THE POSTAL QUESTION.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

Sir Daniel Cooper, Sir Charles Cowper (Agent-General of New South Wales), and the Hon. Saul Samuel (Postmaster-General of New South Wales) had an interview with Earl Kimberley yesterday on matters connected with the ocean postal question.

INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE-SHIELD FOR AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The Colonial Institute intend providing an intercolonial challenge shield to be competed for by the riflemen of the colonies of Australia.

TYPHOID IN LONDON AND CHOLERA IN BERLIN.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The outbreak of typhoid fever is principally confined to Marylebone and Mayfair. The causes of the visitation are considered exceptional.

Cholera is increasing at Berlin.

THE ASHANTEE DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

Colonel Farnell Wolseley has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the British possessions on the Gold Coast of Africa.

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The continued rain has spoiled the manœuvres of the troops at Dartmoor.

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH VESSEL.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The vessel seized by a Spanish ship of war which was about to land arms for the Carlists, is the yacht Deerhound. Colonel Stuart, who was on bard, and the crew, have been detained at San Sebastian, and will be tried as pirates.

SUBMARINE CABLES.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

A contract has been signed for laying telegraph cables between the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and Aden.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

Discount, 4 per cent. There has been a large influx of bullion. The Stock Market is steady.

DEBENTURES. — New Zealand Consolidated Fives, 103½; Queensland Sixes, January-July, 110¼; South Australian Sixes, long date, 116; Tasmanian Sixes, 110½.

SHARES. — Union Bank of Australia, 43¾; South Australian Bank, 33; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 23⅞.

Tallow, petroleum, and oils are unsettled.

New Zealand hemp sold at an advance of £1.

Straits tin, £159.

Wallaroo Copper, £91.

The wheat market has improved. Adelaide wheat has been cleared by French buyers at 67s. to 69s.; and the finer qualities have been purchased at 70s. to 72s., landed.

Adelaide flour is worth 36s. to 40s. per 280 lbs., according to quality.

A petition has been presented to wind up the London and Australian Agency Corporation.

CHOLERA.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

No further cases of cholera beyond those among the Danish emigrants have been reported in London.

SPAIN.

MADRID, AUGUST 15.

The Cortes approved of a bill calling out 8000 men of the Reserve force.

The Carlists at Carthagena are preparing for a determined resistance.

Insurgent ships fired on foreign frigates, and the fire was returned. No damage done.

SHIPPING.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

ARRIVALS. — Loch Katrine and England's Glory, from Adelaide; Windward, from Tasmania.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

GRENFELL.

SATURDAY.

Information was received on Wednesday at Grenfell that the remains of a dead body had been found at Bogolong, nine miles away. Superintendent Lydiard and the police went out and have brought in the remains. They found the body almost a skeleton. It was in a sitting posture, strapped under the arms to a stout sapling; the head had fallen off. It is supposed that the death of the man occured five months ago. Nobody is reported to be missing. A hair tail on the head showed the body to have been that of a Chinese. An envelope, addressed "Kong Fat, Sheep Station Yard, Tarcutta," books in Chinese characters, and cooking utensils were found near the body.

BATHURST.

SATURDAY.

Mr. Alfred Marsh, storekeeper, of Cow Flat, has been missing since Tuesday. He had been in Bathurst and was returning home; on the road he called at Falvey's public-house, at Murdering Swamp, and has not been heard of since. The police are out searching for him.

Several valueless cheques have been passed to tradesmen in town during the week, and a man, it is reported named Stanton, has been arrested at Trunkey as the delinquent.

Heavy rain is now falling.

BRISBANE.

SATURDAY.

The man Riley, arrested on suspicion of murdering Sergeant Sutherland, of the New South Wales police force, has been discharged.

MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY.

A fire occurred yesterday evening at the Victoria Woollen Cloth Works, Geelong; it originated in the drying-room by over-heating; the main building escaped. The damage is estimated at £2000; the insurance is spread over ten offices.

Fifteen pure-bred Leicester rams for Mr. Kirkham's flocks have arrived per Wimmera.

A fire—supposed to be the act of an incendiary—was discovered on Thursday night at Carlton.

Mr. Finnis, formerly Lord Mayor of London, has offered as a donation to the Museum a Nineveh curiosity.

Madame Goddard's next concert takes place on Monday.

The Craigforth sails for Sydney on Monday with the balance of her cargo of teas—about 600 tons.

SUNDAY.

R. W. Wardill, accountant of the Victoria Sugar Company and well known in cricketing circles, has admitted to a defalcation of £7000, extending over a number of years. The deficiency was first discovered in a sum of £200 not being accounted for. He will be arrested.

A large fire occurred this morning at Brown's Tannery, on the Yarra bank. The damage amounts to £7000. The premises, which are insured in various offices, were destroyed.

Two small fires broke out at Ballarat to-day, and one at Collingwood yesternight.

The Waterloo Cup will be run off on Monday.

Heavy gales came on this morning; they have now moderated.

ADELAIDE.

SATURDAY.

The University Association have resolved to appeal again to the Government asking them to provide suitable buildings, and an annual grant of not less than £3000.

The Gothenburg en route to Port Darwin got on a rock; she met the steamer Omeo, and reports the death of a woman on board that vessel.

A memorial is in preparation for a mitigation of the sentence of death passed on Adams and M'Lean, for the murder of Captain Withecombe.

Wheat slightly easier; there is more demand for flour.

A MIDWIFE COMMITTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

(Abridged from the Cooma Gazette of the 16th instant.)

COOMA POLICE COURT.—Monday, August 11. Before Mr. Dawson, P.M.

Catherine Sheahy was charged with having in her capacity as midwife, through culpable and wilful neglect, caused the death of Margaret Casey, at Coolringdon, on the 17th July last. The accused was arrested on the 29th July, by instructions from the Crown Law office. Captain Battye prosecuted; Mr. J. M. Curtis defended.

Benjamin Lipscombe, coroner for the district, deposed: I am coroner for the district of Cooma; I held an inquest on the body of Margaret Casey, at Coolringdon, on the 18th July last. The verdict of the jury on the evidence then and there given was, "That the deceased died from excessive hemorrhage, caused by the neglect and ignorance of the nurse in attendance." I did not commit the prisoner for trial, as the verdict of the jury did not warrant committal.

John Daniel, a duly qualified medical practitioner, residing in Cooma, deposed: I attended an inquest held on the body of Margaret Casey, on the 18th July, at Coolringdon; the woman died from excessive hemorrhage. By Mr. Curtis: I made a post-mortem examination; there was no evidence of any violence: I found nothing to lead me to the conclusion that there had been improper treatment; it was a case where medical aid ought to have been called in; a midwife is not usually skilled in cases of the kind now in question.

James Casey, husband of deceased, gave evidence relative to the confinement of his wife. He said the midwife had been drinking, and was not sober when he observed her shortly after the child had been born. To the Bench: I was away when my wife died, and on my return I found the accused kneeling over the face of my dead wife; to the best of my belief the accused was not sober; I took out with me half a gallon of brandy, half a gallon of wine, and a square bottle of gin. To Captain Battye: By Mrs. Sheahy's orders I gave my wife spirits: she had three nobblers of gin before the child was born; she also had brandy and wine; there was pepper mixed with the wine; I gave no drink at this time to accused, neither did I take any myself.

Elizabeth Carter, a married woman, living at Coolringdon, gave corroborative evidence. She deposed that deceased had several drinks of brandy and gin given to her by Mrs. Sheahy, and that she exclaimed while being confined that the midwife was killing her.

Mary Kennedy, sister to the deceased Margaret Casey, was next examined: She could not say that when her sister was confined Mrs. Sheahy was sober; she was unable to walk. By Mr. Curtis: I cannot say whether or no it was from fatigue that Mrs. Sheahy was unable to walk; I swear she was under the influence of drink; she did not appear to know what she was saying or doing.

Mary Ann Wheatley deposed: I am a married woman, living at Slack's Plains; I saw Margaret Casey lying dead on a mattress before the fire in the sitting-room; when I went in, Mrs. Sheahy was lying across the feet of the dead woman, asleep; she was removed from there by me and Mrs. Kennedy; she did not walk; we dragged her to bed; I do not think she was sober; she was apparently helpless; she did not wake or answer when spoken to. By Mr. Curtis: I swear she was under the influence of liquor; I do not think it was from fatigue that made her so helpless.

Bridget Hayley deposed: I remember going to James Casey's on the 17th July last; Margaret Casey was dead when I arrived; I will not swear that Mrs. Sheahy was drunk, nor will I swear she was sober; I asked her where the child was; she said she did not know—it might be dead.

Mr. Curtis addressed the Bench. He felt confident that no case had been made out against his client, and quoted Justice Maule (Regina v. Whitehead, 3 C. and K., 202, 204) to show that Dr. Daniel's evidence exculpated the midwife from negligence or unskilfulness. In the case referred to, Mr. Justice Maule, addressing the jury, said:—"If, therefore, an operation which results in the death of the patient be performed by one whether duly qualified or not to act as a surgeon, the questions for the jury will be—first, whether the deceased died from the effects of the operation performed on him by the accused; secondly, whether the treatment pursued by the prisoner towards the deceased was marked by negligence, unskilfulness, and ignorance." Dr. Daniel stated that there was no sign of improper treatment, and the doctor would himself have given spirits to the patient. He (Mr. Curtis) hoped that the Bench would dismiss the charge.

Mr. Dawson thought sufficient evidence had been adduced in support of the indictment, and committed the prisoner for trial at Goulburn, on 8th October next. Bail allowed and obtained, in £100, and two sureties of £50 each.

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Municipal Council of Sydney will be held at the Town Hall, York-street, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, for considering the following notices of motion:—

By Alderman ——That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted.

By Alderman Oatley:—That the markets known as the Eastern Markets, situate in Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, in the city of Sydney, be, and the same are hereby established as markets for the sale of fish, fruit, vegetables, colonial produce, and general merchandise.

By Alderman Goold:—That the markets known as the Belmore Markets, situate between Pitt, Hay, Castlereagh, and Campbell streets, in the city of Sydney, be, and the same are hereby established as markets, for the sale of fruit, vegetables, colonial produce, and general merchandise.

By Alderman Rowe,—That the sum of £25 be voted for obtaining from England a quantity of Joseph Rodger and Co.'s asphalte for trial upon the thoroughfares of this city.

By Alderman Moore:—That the Corporation of the City of Sydney do invite the co-operation of the Suburban Municipalities to the following:—1. From and after the 1st day of January, 1875, all the tolls connected with Sydney and the Suburban Municipalities to be abolished, and in lieu thereof, to substitute a Wheel Tax and a Horse Tax. 2. Sydney, and each of the Suburban Municipalities to collect the authorised taxes on all public and private vehicles, and all horses within their own boundaries, and to keep the roads in repair with such taxes. 3. The Government to be solicited to discharge all liabilities of the various Road Trusts, amounting to £ on that date, and all further Road Grants to cease at that time. 4. The roads to be apportioned to each Municipality by the Postal Officer. That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, on petition from Mr. J. D. Larsen and the Sydney United Omnibus Company, for permission to lay tramways in the city, stating that they could not recommend that either proposal be entertained until a more definite project be submitted, be approved. That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the sale of certain buildings, timber, &c., now on Moore Park, on account of whom it may concern, be adopted.

By Alderman Day,—That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending that the Lime-street Wharf be leased for a period of twelve months, be adopted.

By Alderman Macintosh,—That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending that, in addition to the sum of £1432 10s., voted by the Council on the 19th April, 1872, as compensation to Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., for land at Botany taken for water purposes, a further sum of £450 4s. 11d. be awarded for the purchase of additional land, and for interest on the claim, be adopted.

By Alderman Oatley,—That the report of the Water Committee received this day, recommending that a further sum of £200 be voted for strengthening the base of the embankment at Redwick Road, be adopted.

By Alderman Goold,—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending the formation and drainage of Belmore Gardens, at the cost of £38, be adopted. That the report of the Sewerage Committee, received this day, recommending that a 16 and 12-inch stoneware sewer be laid in Fitzroy-street, at a cost of £85, be adopted. That the report of his worship the Mayor, received this day, stating the terms upon which he had (in accordance with instruction from the Improvement Committee) arranged, with the Redfern Municipal Council for the maintenance of Cleveland-street, be approved.

NOTICE TO RESCIND.

By Alderman Rowe,—Resolution of Council of 24th June last, ordering the preparation of design for buildings to be erected at the Haymarket.

BALLARAT CUP AND HANDICAPS.

THE following entries have been received:—

BALLARAT CUP.—Clodhopper, Zenobia, Index, Cyclops, Early Morn, Dawn of Day, Sunlight, Mirth, Kara Kara (late Speculation), King of Clubs, Jack Sprat, May King, Little Dick, Horatio, Valentine, The Arrow, M'Callum Mohr, The Ace, Kingfisher, Lancer, Misty Morn, Trew, My Lady, Lord Lytton, Times and Mines, Triton, Portobe, Steeltrap, Mentor, Don Juan, Sultan, Fortress, Fearnought, Seaspray, Hamlet, King Tom, Kinglike, Benvolio, Adelina, Lady Athol, Runnymede, Benjiroo, Imperial.

BALLARAT HANDICAP.—Clodhopper, Zenobia, Cyclops, Index, Starlight, Early Morn, Sunlight, Dawn of Day, Yarrowee, Fairy, Kara Kara (late Speculation), King of Clubs, Jack Sprat, May King, Planter, The Ace, Kingfisher, Lancer, Benvolio, Brigantine, The Arrow, Sylvia Colt, Horatio, Valentine, Little Dick, Misty Morn, Trew, My Lady, Lord Lytton, Times and Mines, Triton, Portobe, Steeltrap, Mentor, Don Juan, Sultan, Fortress, Fearnought, Seaspray, Hamlet, King Tom, Kinglike, Champagne, Adelina, Runnymede, Benjiroo, Imperial.

HANDICAP FOR TWO AND THREE YEAR OLDS.—Cleolite, Mirth, Azalea, The Hook, Trifle, May King, Seapole, Lord Lytton, Times and Mines, Triton, Echo, Torpedo, Peruiaul colt, Lady Elizabeth colt, Miss Minnie, Seaspray, Lamorna, Champagne, Gaslight, Maid of Hawthorn, Benvolio, Rosalie, Kettledrum, The Nob, Sylvia colt, Nightwind.

THE REVOLT OF THE PLANTERS AT FIJI.

THE following memorial by Mr. Ireland, Q.C., to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with the accompanying correspondence between his son, Mr. De Courcy Ireland, and Captain Chapman, of H.M.S. Dido, has been handed to the *Argus* for publication:—

"To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

"My Lords,—I have the honour to request the attention of your lordships to the following circumstances:—

"1. Some years ago my son, De Courcy Ireland, settled in Fiji, on the Ba coast, and there became the owner of a large plantation, and engaged at a great cost in the growing of cotton, and lately of sugar.

"2. Subsequently to his settlement the existing Government of Fiji was recognised by her Majesty as a *de facto* government.

"3. Subsequently to this recognition certain political disputes arose between the Fiji Government and many British settlers, especially those on the Ba coast, and ultimately the action of the said Government, both in irritating the hostile and alarming the friendly natives, and in withholding from the white men, either purposely or from want of power, the needful protection, was such as to lead to the murder by the natives of certain settlers at Ba, and to place the lives and properties of the others there in imminent jeopardy.

"4. The settlers thus endangered, of whom the said De Courcy Ireland was one, made preparations for their defence, and after having failed by all the constitutional means in their power, to alter the policy of the said Government, refused to allow the officers of the said Government to do certain acts which, in the opinion of the said settlers, would inevitably result in the destruction of their lives and properties by the hostile natives in their vicinity.

"5. On the 7th of March, 1873, the Ba settlers received a letter, bearing date 26th, 1873, signed by Captain W. C. Chapman, of H.M. ship Dido, at Levuka, stating that he would not recognise any illegal action against the constituted authorities; and, in reply thereto, requested Captain Chapman to visit them at Ba, in order to give them an opportunity of stating to him their grievances.

"6. On the 19th March, 1873, H.M. ship Dido arrived at the coast of Ba, and then and there Captain Chapman refused to listen to a written statement of the grievances of the said settlers, which statement all the white settlers on that coast had signed and offered the said Captain Chapman to verify upon oath, and the said Captain Chapman then and there seized and imprisoned upon board the said ship the said De Courcy Ireland upon the ground, as he the said Captain alleged, that the Fijian Government had decided upon arresting the said De Courcy Ireland on a charge of high treason.

"7. The said Captain Chapman then and there carried off the said De Courcy Ireland in the said ship from the Ba to Levuka, a town in another island, viz., Ovalau, a distance of about 150 miles, and detained him there until the 4th April, 1873, as a prisoner on board the said ship, and took no precaution for the security of the plantation of the said De Courcy Ireland during such imprisonment, either against the political opponents of the said De Courcy Ireland, whom the said Captain Chapman abetted, or against the many thousand hostile savages by whom the plantation was threatened.

"8. During the imprisonment of the said De Courcy Ireland as aforesaid, the officers of the Fiji Government, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the white settlers, and by reason of the fear caused by the forcible intervention of Captain Chapman as aforesaid, burned down most of the Fiji towns on the Ba coast, including the town upon the plantation of the said De Courcy Ireland, and carried off some of the friendly natives therein, and drove the remainder into the mountains.

"9. The effect of this cruel and wanton devastation has been to deprive the said De Courcy Ireland and the other settlers of the labour upon which they depended for the carrying on of their respective businesses, and to cause the loss of cotton and other crops of immense value, and to remove the protection which the settlements of the friendly natives of the coast plains presented to the incursions of the hostile mountaineers of the interior, and to convert thousands of unoffending, friendly, and Christianised natives into dangerous and vindictive enemies to white men.

"10. The said De Courcy Ireland alleges that he neither committed nor was charged with having committed any offence against British law, and that he was prepared to accept the responsibility of any offence alleged to have been committed by him against the laws of Fiji without any claim for protection from Captain Chapman.

"11. He therefore complains that, without being heard in his defence, and without being accused of any act for which he could be called in question before any of the British courts, he was arrested, carried away from his home, and imprisoned by one of her Majesty's naval officers, acting, as that officer himself avows, as the agent and servant of a foreign and independent state, and interfering by force of arms in favour of a certain political party therein upon a question of purely domestic policy, in which he neither had nor ought to have any concern.

"12. He further complains that, by the proceedings of Captain Chapman as aforesaid, he has sustained great and probably ruinous pecuniary loss, the extent of which has not, at the date of the last advices, been fully ascertained, but which will probably involve the abandonment of his plantation and the total loss of the capital therein invested, and for this loss—the particulars of which, when ascertained, will be immediately forwarded—he submits he is entitled to claim compensation at the hands of her Majesty's Government.

"13. In confirmation of the foregoing statements he further alleges, that on the first and following days of May 1873, the Fiji Government instituted in the Supreme Court of that kingdom criminal proceedings against the publishers of the *Fiji Times* newspaper for a libel said to have been published; that part of the said libel is the statement of grievances hereinbefore mentioned of the Ba settlers, presented by them to Captain Chapman, which statement, as has been before mentioned, the said Captain Chapman refused to hear, and that the jury unanimously found that the statements in the said alleged libel were true, and that their publication was for the public good—to wit, that the Government of Fiji, or its officers, incited the natives to rob and murder the whites.

"14. Copies of the letters above referred to, and of the correspondence between the said De Courcy Ireland and Captain Chapman are annexed hereto.

"I have, therefore, on behalf of the said De Courcy Ireland, to request that your lordships will be pleased to inquire into the circumstances above narrated, and to deal with the said Captain Chapman therein as justice may require, and give unto the said De Courcy Ireland such further and other relief as he may appear entitled to receive.

"I have the honour to be, my lords, your lordships' most obedient servant,

"R. D. IRELAND."

(Copy No. 1.)

"H. M. S. Dido, Levuka, April 3, 1873.

"Captain Chapman, R.N., H. M. S. Dido.

"Sir,—Having been removed by you from my plantation as your prisoner upon no definite charge and without any trial, I have the honour most respectfully to request to be informed upon what charge I have been arrested, for what purpose I am detained as your prisoner, and how long I am to be so detained, as I am desirous of arranging my business affairs, but cannot do so placed in the peculiar position I now am?—I have the honour, &c.,

"DE COURCY IRELAND."

(Copy No. 2.)

"H.M.S. Dido, at Levuka, "April 3, 1873.

"Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of this day's date, requesting to be informed upon what grounds you have been arrested and detained a prisoner on board her Majesty's ship Dido, and how long such detention is to continue, &c., I must first acquaint you that the receipt of such a letter has both surprised and annoyed me.

"It has surprised me that you should state you were made a prisoner upon no definite charge, after my having informed you, in the presence of your brother planters and others, on board her Majesty's ship Dido, off the Ba River, on the 19th ultimo, that the Fijian Government had decided on arresting you on a charge of 'high treason,' both for acts committed by you, and for the traitorous language contained in your letter to Mr. John H. James, which I also read to you before the planters, and which you acknowledged you wrote, dated the 14th February last (copy attached hereto), in which you acquaint Mr. James that you, on a certain date, went over to the Ba River determined to make the Ba men take some stand against this d—d Government; also, that you met with a force of Government troops on the march and ordered and obliged the commanding officer to re-embark them, and also acquainted Mr. James that one of the Ministers was expected in that district, and desired him to hold himself in readiness to meet him (the Minister) and bring as many labourers as he could, armed.

"I also, on Sunday, the 23rd ultimo, during the passage from the Ba River, informed you of the contents of a letter I had received from the Chief Secretary of the Government, acquainting me that the Government had decided on regarding you as a rebel in arms against its duly constituted authority, and that your arrest at any and all cost was to be effected, and that force would be employed if found necessary. Moreover, the great satisfaction evinced by the planters of the Ba at the prospect of peace without bloodshed on the occasion of their signing the agreement I had drawn up for them, convinced me, and ought to have been apparent to you, that your removal from that neighbourhood for a time as a prisoner was a most important and necessary step for the insurance of future order and maintenance of the peace of the district.

"I am at a loss to understand that part of your letter in which you state you cannot arrange your business affairs placed in the peculiar position you now are, as during the time you have been under arrest you have been allowed to leave the ship and return at whatever hours you pleased—and I believe fully availed yourself of the privilege; therefore, I know of no hindrance to the arranging of your business affairs at Levuka in consequence of the peculiar position you are now placed in. Indeed, so much has it been my desire to conduce to your comfort as far as lay in my power under the circumstances, that, contrary to the regulations, I permitted Mrs. Ireland to take a passage from the Ba River to Levuka in her Majesty's ship Dido. In conclusion, I have to inform you that, as you will in all probability be released from arrest to-morrow on the appearance of the amnesty of the King in whose country you are residing, I have decided that, in consequence of the manner in which you have resented your detention on this occasion on board her Majesty's ship Dido, I shall not be justified in again considering you as or in giving you the protection and privileges of a British subject should you again compromise yourself with the laws of the properly constituted Government of this country; and, furthermore, that my only fear is, that her Majesty's Government, on receiving full particulars of the matter, will consider you have been treated too leniently by me for the grave offences you have committed against law and order.

"I must add, that I decline all further correspondence on the subject.

"I have the honour, &c.,

"H. C. CHAPMAN,
"Captain and Senior Officer."

"H.M. Ship Dido, Levuka, April 4, 1873.

"Captain Chapman, R.N., H.M. Ship Dido.

"Sir,—Notwithstanding your declining to have any further correspondence with me on the subject of my letter to you of the 3rd instant, I take the liberty of addressing you in reply in order to be thoroughly understood by you.

"I regret exceedingly that my letter should have either surprised or annoyed you; my only object, which I think I am justified in considering my right, was to obtain your reasons for arresting and detaining me as your prisoner, but which, with the greatest respect, I beg to say, you have not yet afforded me, as I submit it is your duty to do, in definite terms.

"With regard to the statements contained in the second paragraph of your letter, I have no recollection of your informing me that the Fijian Government had decided on arresting me, &c. What you did state was that you had in your possession a copy of a letter written by me to Mr. James of a most seditious and traitorous nature, which letter you read and Mr. James' reply thereto, and upon this letter you would remove me. I most distinctly deny having acknowledged to have written such a letter. I said I had written a letter to Mr. James when in an excited state upon the subject referred to in the letter you read, but without owning the original. I would not admit that the letter you held was a copy of the letter I had written to Mr. James, and that I was prepared at your pleasure to defend myself against any charge you might have against me, which I have always been prepared to do, and am now. Mr. James at the same time stated that the copy of his reply to my letter of 14th February was not a correct one, he having seen the original the day before, and had destroyed it. Your reply was, it was very unfortunate he had destroyed it.

"As to the statements contained in the third paragraph of your letter, I regard the conversation referred to as being private, having been invited into your cabin ostensibly for the purpose of inquiring as to Mrs. Ireland's comfort on board H.M. ship Dido.

"In refutation of the remarks contained in the 4th paragraph, I beg to state that my removal by you from the district was quite unlooked for by the planters, and caused great dissatisfaction, as was evinced by them refusing to sign the document drawn up by you, notwithstanding my entreaties—in your presence—to them to do so, and only consented after an adjournment, and at Colonel White's and my urgent request. I may further state that we had the option of coming to amicable terms with the Government without bloodshed, and without your interference at all.

"I am sorry you cannot understand why I am unable to arrange my business affairs, placed in the peculiar position I am, with the privilege of leaving the ship and returning at whatever hours I please.

"I would explain to you that position, and hope you will then see the hindrance there is to my transacting any business.

"You have removed me from my plantation for no offence committed against you, and have given me no opportunity of defending myself. Knowing at the time of the unsettled state of the district, and that my partner was in Levuka, consequently I had to leave my plantation to take care of itself, and you have detained me for a fortnight as a prisoner on parole on board H. M. ship Dido, in perfect ignorance of what charge you have against me, or what is to be done with me. Under these circumstances, I most respectfully ask you how I can make any business arrangements, not knowing at the present moment that everything I possess is not destroyed and gone.

"I regret you should have thought it necessary to have alluded to the accommodation afforded to Mrs. Ireland under the peculiar circumstances you placed me in, and I now beg to express my gratitude to you and your officers for the kindness and attention to Mrs. Ireland on board H.M. ship Dido; but I must remind you that when you arrested and removed me from my plantation I could not have left my wife alone there amongst a set of excited savages with any degree of safety.

"In conclusion, I am unable to understand what is your meaning in stating 'that I shall in all probability be released from arrest to-morrow by the appearance of the amnesty of the King in whose country I am residing.' I beg to inform you that I am your prisoner (not the King's), and in your custody, and I hold you responsible for any injury that I may have sustained or may sustain either to myself or to my property. With regard to your statement, 'that you will not consider yourself justified in giving me the protection and privileges of a British subject,' I can only say that I wish you had come to that determination in the first instance, and left me to protect myself, and saved me the necessity of now telling you that you have not the right, though you have exercised the power, to deprive me of my liberty and my privileges as a British subject. I have the honour, &c.,

"DE COURCY IRELAND."

(Copy No. 5.)

"Levuka, April 9, 1873.

"Captain Chapman, R.N., H. M. S. Dido.

"Sir,—As you have declined any further correspondence with me on the subject of my arrest and detention by you, and failed to explain your reasons therefor, I have the honour to request that you will forward the enclosed letter (which is a reply to your last communication to me) to Commodore Stirling, together with copies of our previous correspondence on the subject. I have the honour, &c.,

"DE COURCY IRELAND."

THE NEW ZEALAND TARIFF.

THE following is the new tariff passed by the New Zealand Parliament, which came into force on the 29th ultimo:—

FIFTEEN PER CENT. AD VALOREM.

Confectionery.

Furniture and cabinetware, desks, dressing cases, picture frames, framed paintings, engravings, and prints, looking-glasses, papier mache ware, turnery, buckets and tubs of wood, and woodenware not otherwise enumerated.

Matches and vestas.

Musical instruments.

Oilmen's stores, viz.: Arrowroot, in bottles, jars, or tins; baking powder, capers, carraway seeds, catsup, chutney, curry powder and paste, essence of coffee; fish, potted and preserved; fish paste; fruits, bottled or preserved in syrup; flavouring essences, gelatine, groats prepared, isinglass, jams, jellies, and marmalade; liquorice, macaroni, maizena, and corn flour; meats, potted and preserved; mustard, olives, oysters preserved, pepper (cayenne), pickles, raspberry vinegar, rice (ground); sago and tapioca in bottles, jars, or tins; sauces, syrups; oil, vegetable or other, in bottle; oil, perfumed; starch and blue, soap powder, washing powder; vegetables, dried or preserved; vermicelli.

TWELVE AND A HALF PER CENT. AD VALOREM.

Apparel and ready-made clothing, and all articles made up wholly or in part from silk, cotton, linen, or wool, or of other or of mixed materials; bonnets, hats, and caps; furs, collars and cuffs of paper or other material, blankets; woollen, cotton, and opossum, or other rugs; cotton, counterpanes.

Boots, shoes, slippers, and goloshes; boot and shoe vamps and uppers; cork soles, clogs and pattens, leather leggings, leather cut into shapes, and leather manufactures not otherwise enumerated.

Brushware not otherwise enumerated, and brooms.

Carpets, drugget, mats, matting, and floor cloth.

Chinaware, porcelain, parianware, earthenware, glassware, plate glass, and globes and chimneys for lamps.

Cotton manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of cotton mixed with any other material.

Drapery not otherwise enumerated.

Forfar sheeting, scrim cloth, and hessians.

Gutta percha manufactures not being apparel.

Haberdashery, millinery, and hosiery.

Linen manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of linen mixed with any other material.

Portmanteaus, trunks, carpet bags, and leather or leather-cloth bags.

Saddlery and harness, whips, and walking-sticks.

Shirts, white, regatta, Crimean, navy, serge, twilled, and fancy.

Silks and all manufactures containing silk.

Trousers, moleskin and cord.

Toys, tobacco pipes, and fancy goods.

Umbrellas and parasols.

Woollen manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of wool mixed with any other material.

TEN PER CENT. AD VALOREM.

Bagging, bags, sacks, and woolpacks, empty.

Baskets and wickerware.

Carriages, carts, drays, and waggons; carriage and cart wheels, axle arms and boxes, perambulators.

Drugs, druggists' sundries, and apothecaries' wares; cream of tartar, tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda, perfumery, scented and fancy soap, hairbrushes and combs.

Grindery, lasts, and shoemakers' wooden pegs.

Hardware, ironmongery, cutlery, platedware, holloware, nails, tacks; brass, copper, zinc, and lead manufactures not otherwise enumerated: horseshoes, iron safes, sad-irons, buckets and tubs of iron, tinware, japanned and lacquered metal ware, artificers' tools (not otherwise enumerated), weighing-machines, lamps, lanterns, and lampwick, bellows, blacking, blacklead, sheet and pig lead, lead piping, sheet zinc, chains (except of gold and silver) made of wire or rods of half-an-inch in diameter and under.

Leather cloth, hair seating, curled hair, upholsters' webbing, metal springs, blind cord, and tape.

Mantelpieces.

Stationery, account books, writing paper, writing ink, copying presses, paper bags, wrapping paper, paperhangings, unframed paintings, drawings, pictures, engravings, and prints.

Biscuits, fancy, 2d. per lb.

Rope, cordage, and twine, 5s. per cwt.

THE REFORM OF THE UPPER HOUSE OF VICTORIA.—The *Argus* of Wednesday states that the Electoral Bill, dealing with the reform of the Upper House, was introduced in the Legislative Council on Tuesday, by Mr. Fraser. The measure proposes to increase the number of members of the Council to 36, and the number of the provinces to 12. The qualification of electors is reduced from £50 to £25, and the qualification of members has been abolished, the only provision being that the candidate shall be a duly qualified elector. The term for which members are elected is reduced from ten to six years, and it is provided that one member of each province shall retire every two years. The third clause provides that when any measure shall have been passed by the Assembly in two consecutive ordinary sessions of Parliament, and rejected by the Council, and a conflict arises between the two Houses, the Governor, who alone shall finally judge and determine in the matter, may dissolve both the Council and the Assembly. In the event of a general election, the members for each province will retire in rotation, in accordance with their order on the poll, the member receiving the lowest number of votes retiring first. The provinces, each of which return three members, are formed by grouping together seven or eight of the electoral districts of the Assembly, the populations of the districts ranging from 56,000 to 67,000. The other provisions of the measure are generally in accordance with the Assembly Electoral Bill.

THE LAST HOURS OF AN UNREPENTANT CRIMINAL.

EXECUTION OF WALLACE.

(From the Argus.)

THE execution of the condemned criminal Hasker or Oscar Wallace, the negro, who was found guilty of the outrage at Mount Beckwith at the late sittings of the Circuit Court here, took place on Monday, within the Ballarat gaol, in presence of about forty persons. The demeanour of the criminal since the date of his conviction has been that of a man perfectly devoid of all knowledge of good and evil principles, and utterly discrediting the generally accepted religious doctrine of a future state. He had been most diligently attended by the Rev. Messrs. Potter, Dare, and Neale, particularly by the two latter, but they confessed that they could see no ground for hope of being able to bring the convict to a true knowledge of the terrible position he occupied. In their presence he was generally quiet and respectful, but when they left him he indulged in singing, whistling, and dancing, or in the use of the foulest of language and the most brutal of sentiments if any questions were put to him. Even last night he danced a kind of jig to a tune he hummed to himself, and alluded to his dancing in the air on the morrow with the most callous levity. He has expressed regrets since his condemnation, but they were that his passions for revenge had not been gratified. He has said nothing that could be construed into a regret for any of his crimes, or for the injury these had inflicted on others, and for the special enormity of which he paid the death penalty. That seemed to him but a very trivial affair. When asked by a warder if he did not feel sorry for what he had done, his ruffianly reply was, "What in the —— have I got to be sorry for?" The warders and watchers have tried kindness and soft words with him, but all in vain; he seemed quite unsusceptible of appreciating either kindness or goodness. The prisoner slept well on Sunday night after the clergyman left him, and awoke in the morning between 4 and 5 o'clock, when the first question he asked was if it was time for him to get ready. Bamford, the common hangman, who had been sent up to do duty on this occasion, arrived at the gaol about half-past 7 o'clock, and proceeded to the condemned cell to pinion his victim before his irons were struck off, a precaution which was probably judicious from the desperate character of the man he had to deal with. From the moment of his being pinioned, his quietness left him, and he walked about his cell like a wild beast, a perfect demon fired with fury at his helplessness, and refused to listen to anything the ministers said to him; but he made one remark to the effect that there was one thing he deeply regretted, that was, that he had a chance to destroy himself, and cheat the gallows, but he had missed it. He did not however say what that chance was, or when it occurred. On the sheriff (Colonel Rede) demanding his body, he was led on to the scaffold, on which two or three extra warders were stationed as a precautionary measure. Bamford then adjusted the rope round Wallace's neck, when the following dialogue took place:—Prisoner: "Am I not to be allowed to say anything before I die?" The Sheriff: "Yes: whatever you have to say, say on." Prisoner: "Take this rope off my neck, then, and let me speak." The Sheriff: "No; we cannot allow the rope to be taken off." [Bamford here eased the rope a little, which he had drawn tightly round the wretch's neck.] Prisoner: "How long am I to be allowed to speak?" The Sheriff: "You must say what you have to say at once." [The prisoner seemed to hesitate, and the Sheriff beckoned to the hangman to readjust the rope.] Prisoner: "I have a good deal to say about the unfair treatment I have had in this colony, but I want this rope off." The Sheriff: "I cannot allow it." Bamford here drew the cap over the culprit's face, who said, "Then I must go to hell without," and in another second he was launched into eternity. He did not seem to suffer much agony. His manner was not that of bravado, such as is often noticed among felons who wish it to be known they met death without flinching, nor did there seem to be a particle of fear in the fellow's composition. He was imbued with an utter disregard of life, of death, and of the future. If he did desire to live, it was to carry out his fell purposes of revenge when opportunity offered. After execution, it was noticed that his bed clothes were stained with blood, and a suspicion arose that he must have been trying to open a vein, so as to bleed to death. In the afternoon, when the post-mortem was made, the suspicion was confirmed, as it was found that during the night he had hacked at the inner middle portion of both his arms with some rough-edged article, and that on one arm he had nearly reached the brachial artery. What he could have used is not known, as neither a sharp-edged stone nor piece of quartz nor glass could be found in the cell. A piece of a comb was found with which it is just possible, in the opinion of the surgeon, he might have inflicted the laceration, but no blood was perceptible on it.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A TEA-MEETING was held at the Congregational Sabbath School on Friday last, principally for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to the retiring superintendent, Mr. W. Laing, who had acted as such for the last seven years. The Rev. Thomas Pepper presided, and delivered an eloquent address. The testimonial consisted of an elegantly engrossed address, in an oval leather-work frame, and a handsome marble clock. Mr. W. Laing ably acknowledged the presentation. The proceedings were of a very interesting character, being interspersed with appropriate singing by the choir, conducted by Mr. Randall, and also by addresses from Messrs. Brooks, Goodsen, and Laing.

The second Newcastle Investment and Building Society held their usual monthly meeting on Tuesday last. Mr. W. Henderson attended as the receiving director. £518 13s. 9d. had been paid in for subscriptions, but no shares were sold.

A very interesting meeting of the Newcastle branch of the Wesleyan Methodist Missions to Fiji, Samoa, and the Friendly Islands was held last evening, in the Tyrrell-street Church. The Rev. W. J. K. Piddington, superintendent of the circuit, occupied the chair, and read several highly interesting extracts from the society's annual report. The Revs. N. M'Keown, T. J. Pepper, J. A. Nowlan, and G. Lane delivered addresses in favour of the mission cause. There was a very large attendance, and the proceedings terminated with a collection, which was of a highly satisfactory character, being considerably in advance of that of last year.

A fine shipment of cattle, consisting of 165 head of bullocks from the A. A. Company's station at Warrah, was shipped yesterday on board the Island City, for New Caledonia, and were remarked as being as fine a lot of cattle as ever left the harbour.

The charge against Henry Hough for arson on the premises of the *Miners' Advocate*, at Plattsbury, on the 24th June last, was again brought before the Police Court yesterday. The case was further postponed till Wednesday next, on account of the absence of a very material witness, being the party from whom the printing plant on the premises had been purchased. It was the opinion of the Court that a *primâ facie* case had already been made out, but it did not feel inclined to send the case for trial until the whole of the evidence that could be adduced had been brought before it. The next hearing of the case, therefore, after some fiery discussion between the opposing counsel, was postponed till Wednesday next.

The case of John Miller Sweet, who stands charged with being accessory to the arson, was also postponed till Wednesday next, bail being allowed in both cases.

August 16.

GOSFORD.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ON Monday, the 11th instant, a short visit of inspection was paid our township by Mr. James A. Cunneen, M.L.A., and Mr. E. O. Moriarty, Engineer-in-chief for Harbours and Rivers. They arrived here shortly after 12 o'clock in Mr. Black's steam yacht from Pittwater, having come so far in the Government steamer Thetis. A few of the inhabitants being aware of their visit received them at the wharf and pointed out the necessary additions required to render it sufficiently accommodating. The visitors proceeded to inspect the creeks and see the most eligible place for the dredge to commence operations on her arrival. On again landing they were invited to partake of lunch at Mr. H. Campbell's. The chair was ably filled by Mr. Thomas Scott, of sugar-growing notoriety. After dessert, Mr. Irvine Coulter read and presented to the guests the following address, which was acknowledged and suitably responded to:—

To E. O. Moriarty and James A. Cunneen, Esqrs.

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned, having cognizance of your visit, have been deputed by our fellow-residents to present you with the following short address. For ourselves, and on their behalf, we bid you a cheerful and hearty welcome to this our much-neglected village and port. In the first place, we would desire to express our deepest gratitude to the Government for their liberality in supplying from the public purse funds for the sustenance of our main thoroughfares and bridges.

We are a plain, hardworking, industrious people, and the chief export from our district is timber in its various forms, but owing to the great difficulty in getting it to market it is much depreciated in value. The chief difficulties arise from the insufficient accommodation of our wharf, and the unnavigable state of our creeks. All the vessels trading to this port are built expressly for the trade, and of the lightest possible draft of water; yet it is no uncommon thing to find them stuck in the creek for a week at a time, even with the assistance of punts to lighten cargo. Ship-owners being aware of this difficulty do, as a necessity, charge freight accordingly; whereas, if the creeks were navigable, the hardworking man would to a greater extent benefit by his labour.

Again, we might venture to assert that to some extent we have a claim upon the Government, inasmuch as the district has from time to time contributed largely to the revenue of the colony; as a proof of which, there is not one acre of available land within view, and for many miles into the interior from crossing the bar but is all private property. We therefore again give you a hearty welcome, sincerely thanking you for this your official visit, believing in your desire to do all possible public good; also being aware that from your own personal inspection, and seeing our wants and having them remedied, it will add more to the future prosperity of Gosford and the district than all we could say or even if we wrote a volume on the subject, and confers a boon that will ever be gratefully remembered.

[Here follow the signatures.]

SAD SCENE AT AN EXECUTION IN AUCKLAND.—Eyre wright, a constable who stabbed another constable, was hanged at Auckland on July 29. He made a long speech exculpating Fisher, stating that he stabbed Garity in the heat of a quarrel without intent to kill him. He denied that he had ever been in gaol before. After the cap was fitted, the drop was knocked off, but only moved six inches, and efforts to pull it down proved ineffectual. The culprit was then taken off, the drop was readjusted, and the second time it fell clear, causing almost instantaneous death.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Customs duties received to-day were as follows:—

Spirits	£350	7	0
Wine (still)	31	8	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood) ...	11	15	6
Tobacco and snuff	36	5	0
——— unmanufactured	131	0	0
Tea	67	12	0
Coffee and chicory	38	0	0
Sugar (unrefined)	200	0	0
Rice	5	15	8
Ad valorem duty	158	10	3
Specific duty	181	17	9
Harbour and light dues	4	15	0
Total	£1216	19	7

The Restless, which arrived to-day from Zebu, brings 10,875 bags of sugar and 480 packages of hemp.

The Craigforth, steamship, brings China news to the 8th July. The exports of tea to all the colonies to that date, exclusive of the Craigforth's cargo, was 2,668,680 lbs. against 2,850,597 lbs. last year. The departures had been the Minna, T. Brown, Solid, Laura, and Anna Dorothea, for Melbourne; J. H. Jessen and R. J. Robertson, for Adelaide; and one vessel of 280 tons, for Sydney. Amongst the arrivals to load for Sydney were the Ferdinand, at Foo Chow, 16th June; and William Manson, 25th June. These vessels were on the berth when the Craigforth sailed. For Melbourne there were five vessels on the berth—two for Adelaide, and two for New Zealand. For the London market very large purchases had been made; four steamers having left within a few days, carrying 8,930,939 lbs. The Achilles alone, loaded by Messrs. Bullerfield and Swire, having on board 30,432 chests, the freight on which amounted to £22,000. The Agamemnon, by the same firm, left with first teas from Hankow to run against the new P. and O. boat Venetia.

The Boomerang (s.), from Cleveland Bay and Bowen, brings 6314 oz. gold.

The Melbourne *Argus* of the 14th instant reports:—

In the import market little of a very marked character has been allowed to transpire. Breadstuffs came, however, more prominently before us to-day, flour being almost the only speciality which shows an improvement. Under the hammer, about 98 tons of flour were cleared off this forenoon at £13 15s and £14, chiefly at the latter figure. We also understand that somewhere about 200 tons have changed hands privately, in parcels, at £14; and for trade parcels we hear of nobody offering under £14 10s. For good wheat 6s 6d can now be readily obtained, but though buyers are willing to pay the price, holders are more difficult to be got at, and we learn of only one small parcel of 1600 bushels having been disposed of at the quotation. Oats are eagerly sought after. At auction 5s 3d to 5s. 7½d was realised for light feeding. We learn of the quittance privately of 7000 bushels common feeding at 5s, and further sales are still pending. Maize is very firm; there is nothing selling under 4s 10d. Sugars are in much better request; there is a very good trade demand, though we have no sales of any consequence to refer to as yet. Kerosene oil.—Devoe's has been quitted at 1s 8d. In oilmen's stores we note inquiries for salad oil; quarters sardines have also found buyers at 6s 9d. In liquids we hear of 10 per cent. o.p. rum being on the move; a line of equal to 35 quarters, in hogsheads and quarters, R.W.P., having been taken up at 3s 6d. Several other small lots were also cleared off at about similar rates. Sales of Beith, Ross, and Co.'s whisky are mentioned at 4s 10½d. Edmonds's pig brand stout has been placed at 13s. We are apprised of Tennent's agents having raised the price of their ale to 12s 6d. The Craigforth has been telegraphed off the Otway, and the musters of new teas are expected to be on show in the brokers' rooms early to-morrow.

The following are the shippers of gold and specie per s.s. Baroda:—Gold shippers—Bank of Victoria, 12 boxes, 14,469 oz. 17 dwts., £57,880; Bank of Australasia, 9 boxes, 9701 oz. 8 dwts. 12 grs., £38,805; Oriental Bank, 12 boxes, 12,586 oz. 6 dwts. 20 grs., £50,345; Bank of New South Wales, 8 boxes, 13,859 oz. 6 dwts., £55,437 12s; Union Bank, 8 boxes, 12,252 oz. 16 dwts., £50,400; Colonial Bank, 2 boxes, 2086 oz. 13 dwts., £8346 12s. Total, 51 boxes, 61,956 oz. 9 dwts. 8 grs., £261,215 4s. Specie—Bank of New South Wales, 4 boxes, £20,000; F. R. Kendall, 1 box, £2000; Ah Mouy and Co., 1 box, £2000; Fong Fat, 1 box, £300; Oriental Bank, 1 box, £5000; Kong Meng and Co., 2 boxes, £4200. Total, 10 boxes, £33,500.

MINING.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE first half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the Sideling Gold Mining Co. was held at the company's office, on Saturday, at 11 30 a.m., Mr. John Kinloch in the chair. The directors' progress report and balance-sheet was read, and unanimously adopted. The directors acting as they considered for the best interests of the company, had in terms of a clause in the deed of settlement which empowered them, taken up creek leases for 2000 yards for alluvial working, on account of the facilities in that way by the company's water race, cut for water supply to the water wheel for driving the crushing plant; and they took the opportunity of this ordinary half-yearly meeting for the shareholders to confirm, criticise, or condemn the act. The shareholders unanimously expressed their approval, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the directors.

Mr. Eisenstaedter reports the receipt of the following telegram from the mining manager of the New Banca Tin mines, dated 16th August:—"Washed this week 6 tons 14 cwt. tin ore; 21 men employed; dispatched last Tuesday 7 tons. Reserve repumped out to-morrow. Weather fine."

The mining manager of the New Tambaroora Gold Mining Co. reports:—"Contractors commenced work on Monday last; this evening, Wednesday 13th instant, they had raised about 8 tons and are getting in trim, and will go ahead faster next week. They are not to be paid until the first 100 tons are raised, and as there are 12 men on the North Drive, and 12 more to go on in the South Drive when the next waggon is here, they will have to work up to the mark to make wages, as contract price is only 25s. per ton. The quality of the stone appears as good as that crushed by the old company."

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY

GIBSON.—At 64, Hunter-street, Horses, Buggies, Waggons, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

W. FULLAGAR.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle.

G. M. PITT.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Sheep.

M. ASHER.—At his Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, Pictures, &c.; at 11.30, Pianoforte, Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, &c.; at 12, Carpenters' Tools, Building Materials, &c., &c.

C. BRAY.—At the Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, Ironmongery, Nails, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, Stoves, Chaff-cutters, Counters, Shop Fittings, Carriage, Harness, Saddles, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At Patent Slip Wharf, at 3, Hobart Town Palings.

S. W. RAVEN.—On the premises, Waterloo, at 12, the Gulgong Hotel and Land.

M. MOLONY.—At his Rooms, at 11, Boots and Shoes; at 12.45, Leather.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, the Schooner Amy Robsart.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11, Land at North Shore; Stores and Auction Rooms, in Pitt and O'Connell streets; Land at Burwood, Goulburn, Williams River, and Scone.

H. L. DUNN.—At his Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.

HUGHES AND BROWN.—At their Rooms, at 11, Furniture, Engravings, Books, Clothing, and Sundries.

THE PROPOSED NEW ZEALAND AND CALIFORNIAN MAIL SERVICE.—In reply to Mr. Thompson, in the House of Representatives, Wellington, Mr. Vogel stated that the assertion recently telegraphed, to the effect that Mr. Russell had made arrangements at Washington for a new Californian mail service, was not correct; but that if the other colonies liked to join New Zealand in the matter it was probable that a satisfactory contract could be arranged.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—ADV.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor, Brothers' (the largest manufacturers of cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other cocoa for purity—fine aroma—sanative, nutritive, and sustaining power—easiness of digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a soothing refreshment after a late evening. N.B.—Caution, "Maravilla" is a registered trade mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says:—"Taylor, Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal*, &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor, Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor, Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick-lane, London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.—ADV.

THE PRICE OF CONQUEST.—The *Berlin Correspondence* has published the text of Prince Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag, on the question of the administration of Alsace-Lorraine. Herr Windthorst having made a fierce attack on the Government, Prince Bismarck said that the dictatorship in the annexed provinces would terminate on the 1st of January next, and he then hoped for an improvement in the reciprocal relations of the Germans and French. Their Alsatian countrymen would then sit there with them. At the same time he deprecated the course pursued by those deputies who encouraged the Alsatians to take a desponding view of their position. The truth was, the Imperial Government was responsible for the security of Alsace-Lorraine and the preservation of order within its limits, and those who originated the complaints had raised up a phantom dictatorship to illustrate their views. The task assumed in Alsace by the Treaty of Peace was in itself most difficult. Constitutional laws could not be carried out successfully in a country recently acquired. "We have necessarily," he added, "to contend in Alsace with the sympathies which the people feel for a past that has given them during two centuries great glory and many advantages. We have to surmount painfully the truly French feelings of the inhabitants, and above all, to take heed that they do not compromise the material safety of Germany. We did not demand the cession of territories and fortresses from the mania of obtaining possession of men and lands, nor from the legitimate desire of redressing a wrong which had been done to us so long ago as two centuries; but we were led to do so by the stern necessity of protecting ourselves from fresh attacks of a warlike neighbour, so that we might gain a bulwark of defence from ulterior designs such as Germany has endured in each generation during four centuries. There are none among us whose forefathers, if soldiers, did not fight with France. It was, then, merely a desire for protection which led us to insist on this cession of provinces." In order to illustrate his meaning Prince Bismarck read a diplomatic report on the difficulties which had arisen between the British Government and the Irish people. The report said that the Ultramontane journals sought to inspire disaffection among the people, and Bismarck said that unfortunately such was the case in Alsace, and still more in Lorraine. "Indeed," said the Chancellor, "when it is necessary to contend with forces so clever and so powerful, and to reconcile the old wrongs of centuries between two neighbouring nations, the task becomes so difficult that one may well pause before entering on it. Had the exigencies of the military situation not been so imperative I should, from political motives, have opposed the annexation of these two provinces. As we are placed in so difficult a position we should not be judged too severely, even if we make some mistake in our mode of management. The German authorities in Alsace can only act on their own convictions. Should these convictions prove erroneous it is because they have misconceived the right course to adopt in solving the great problem given them to work out, namely, to protect the interests of the Empire, while they wound as little as possible the susceptibilities of the natives. Experience has shown that such a thing cannot be done without giving rise to complaints and irritation. The French themselves say, 'To make an omelette one must first break the eggs.' We say less energetically, 'When wood is cut some chips must fall around.' We have determined to effect our purpose at the cost of as little annoyance as possible to the Alsatians, but I do not disguise the fact that the minimum amount will, in many ways, be great enough, for similar consequences must always ensue from tearing a population away from the associations of a long past, as has been the case with Alsace in its relations with France, and habituating it to the new *régime* of a foreigner. You have cause to mistrust our ability to perform the work, for we statesmen of North Germany, and especially of Prussia, are not remarkable for our conciliatory powers and for performing disagreeable duties in an amiable manner. Mistrust, then, our skill, but oh! do not doubt our good intentions, our courage, our firm resolve to present an unmoved front to all the enemies of the Empire." The conclusion of the speech was received with cheers.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.—There is nothing which women appreciate more (observes the *Pall Mall Gazette*) than unexpected little presents from their husbands or lovers, selected and bestowed with that tact which is the offspring of true tenderness. Sometimes, however, the utmost care on the part of the giver fails to give satisfaction, and woman, "uncertain, coy, and hard to please," receives coldly the tribute of affection and in a very different spirit from that in which it is laid at her feet. From a case which came before the High Court, Edinburgh, on Monday, it seems that a certain Mr. David Macrae, a contractor at Tain, lately met with a disappointment in this line. Having dispatched by railway train a box addressed to his wife, who lives at Saughton Hall, near Edinburgh, he playfully indited a letter purporting to be from that lady's mother, intimating that a box containing wearing apparel would be found by her at the railway station. Mrs. Macrae appears to have been fully awake to her husband's affectionate ruse, and, suspecting the box was sent by him, obtained the assistance of the railway officials to open it carefully; and, indeed, some carefulness was advisable in handling the precious cadeau, for on being opened its contents were found to be as follows:—One loaded pistol, 4½ lbs. of blasting powder, 2½ oz. of gunpowder, and a liberal supply of broken bottle glass. To prevent the possibility of the value of these gifts being overlooked in a hurry, the pistol was set at full cock with a cap on the nipple, and there was a string fastened to the trigger in such a manner that whoever attempted to open the lid could scarcely fail to pull the string, and thus, by firing the pistol, cause the powder to explode. Mr. Macrae would doubtless have given a full explanation on Monday of the reasons which prompted him to make this touching display of conjugal affection, but he unfortunately failed to appear to answer to a charge of attempting to murder his wife. His bail bond was accordingly declared forfeited, and sentence of outlawry was pronounced against him. Although perhaps he may not be much missed in his domestic circle, it is impossible not to feel a passing regret that, owing to his having been let out on bail, justice was not allowed the pleasure of further cultivating the acquaintance of this loving husband.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

GOULBURN SPRING RACES, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd August.

EXCURSION TICKETS for passengers only—single fare for the double journey—will be issued at the Redfern Station, Sydney, on the 20th instant, for Goulburn; available for return within seven days.
JOHN RAE,
Commissioner for Railways.
Department Public Works,
Railway Branch,
Sydney, 12th August, 1873.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.

LARGE REDUCTION IN FIRE RATES.
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Capital, £100,000.
Only Society in the colony giving the insurers profits.
WILLIAM DAY,
Managing Director.
Offices, 225, Pitt-street.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.
DIRECTORS:
Chairman—Joseph Scaife Willis, Esq.
Benjamin Buchanan, Esq. Edward Knox, Esq.
G. K. Holden, Esq. Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B.
John B. Watt, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
Alfred Roberts, Esq.

Large reduction in Fire Premiums on Dwelling-houses and other buildings, not used for trade purposes, and on their contents.

	City Sydney. s. d.	Suburbs s. d.
Brick or stone, slates, tiles, or metal, detached	2 3	2 9
Ditto, adjoining similar buildings	2 6	3 3
Ditto, adjoining shingled buildings	3 3	4 0
Shingles, and detached	3 3	4 0
Ditto, adjoining slated buildings	4 3	4 9
Ditto, adjoining shingled buildings	4 6	5 0
Iron buildings, detached	7 6	9 0
Wooden buildings, detached	12 6	15 0

Trade and country risks, including WOOL SHEDS, and WOOL therein accepted on favourable terms.
Mr. M. Holroyd has been appointed Agent for the collection of business in Sydney.
A. STANGER LEATHES,
Resident Secretary.
Head office, Margaret-street, Sydney.
30th June, 1873.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
COUNTRY Risks accepted, including WOOL SHEDS and Wool therein.
POLICIES on Buildings issued at the LOWEST RATES, and on Stocks as per arrangement.
MACKENZIE, GODDARD, and CO.,
Agents.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney,
next Exchange.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—Established 1821.
Capital—£550,000, PAID UP.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Number of claims already paid—34,810.
Amount of claims paid—£2,698,416.
Insurances amount to £100,000,000.
LARGE REDUCTION in premiums on dwellings or other buildings. Policies on stocks issued as per arrangement.
MACKENZIE, GODDARD, and CO.,
Agents.
96, Pitt-street, next Exchange.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1859.
Reserve and Reinsurance Funds—£80,000.
FIRE.—Insurances effected on Buildings, Goods, Furniture, Rents, &c., &c.
MARINE.—Risks taken on Hulls, Merchandise, and Freights.
SYDNEY BRANCH—143, Pitt-street.
S. HAGUE SMITH.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
INVESTED FUNDS over £4,300,000.
ANNUAL REVENUE, £700,000.
Sydney Branch, 275, George-street.
DIRECTORS:
Richard Jones, Esq., chairman.
J. de V. Lamb, Esq. Henry Prince, Esq.
Edward Flood, Esq.
Medical Referee: J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information can be had on application at the Sydney Office, 275, George-street, or from any of the Country Agencies.
WILLIAM RAE, Agent and Secretary.

A NEW SOCIETY.
CITY AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY, No. 2.
Offices—267, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.
Secretary .. Mr. JOHN PURKIS.
ESTIMATED VALUE OF SHARE, £100.
Subscription, 10s per share monthly.
Redemption, 17s per share monthly.
Entrance fee, 5s per share.
SOCIETY TO CLOSE ABSOLUTELY IN TEN YEARS, OR POSSIBLY SOONER.
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
P. N. Trebeck Robert Gray
R. D. Fitzgerald Frederick Riley
John Sangster James Green.
The City and Suburban Building and Investment Society HAVING BEEN VERY SUCCESSFUL, and about to close in its eighth year, has proved the soundness of the principle upon which it was established.
The new society will offer greater facilities to borrowing shareholders, whilst all persons taking up shares in it may rely with confidence that their money is safely invested, and will return a fair profit.
Applications for prospectuses and shares to be made to the undersigned.
JOHN PURKIS, Secretary.
City and Suburban Building and Investment Society,
Offices, 267, George-street.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS, ETC.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

BREADSTUFFS.
The undersigned have always on hand the leading Town and Country Brands of ADELAIDE SUPERFINE FLOUR:—
HART'S
DUFFIELD'S
DUNN'S
MAGAREY'S.
Also,
COUNTRY BRANDS.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ORANGE FLOUR.—50 tons of this superior Flour for SALE. TUCKER and CO., George-street.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.—The undersigned have their importation per Windhover for SALE to the Trade, comprising every grade from prize Snowdrops to good Browns. HENRY FISHER and CO., 143, Pitt-st.

RICH FRESH DATES, Gunny Bags, Madagascar Mats on SALE by Henry Fisher and Co., Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, 10 tons Canterbury (N.Z.) POTATOES. Apply on board Michael Angelo, Cuthbert's Wharf.

POTATOES.—Prime samples now landing ex Wentworth. C. B. BOND, 54, Sussex-street.

LEA AND PERRINS' celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
declared by connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the WRAPPER, LABELS, STOPPER, and BOTTLE.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against MANUFACTURERS and VENDORS of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
_ To be obtained of Messrs. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., SYDNEY.

VINEGAR.—Superior to most of the imported vinegars can now be had at the Australian Vinegar Works, Wattle-street.
D. J. MONK.
Buyers of 1000 Gallons at a time allowed a liberal discount.

FURNITURE ETC.

IT is universally admitted that no SEWING-MACHINE has approached the silent working WHEELER and WILSON in rapidity of action, firmness, elasticity of stitch, perfect adaptation to every kind of work, easiness of comprehension to the learner, simplicity of construction, and amazing durability.
The numerous attempts to imitate it show the great popularity of the W. and W. Machine, and experience proves that the imitations in no way equal the genuine.
Over 1,000,000 in use,
And the sale is now nearly
200,000 a year.
CAUTION.—Unprincipled dealers clandestinely use the well-known name Wheeler and Wilson to palm a spurious imitation on a credulous public.
The New FAMILY FRIEND LOCK-STITCH MACHINE, £4 4s.!!!
LONG and CO., 287, George-street, Sole Agents.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

SEWING-MACHINES.

	£	s.	d.
The "LITTLE WILLCOX," twisted loop stitch, complete, with box	2	15	0
The "UNIQUE," chain-stitch, complete, with box	3	5	0
The "DEFIANCE," lock-stitch, complete, with box	4	10	0
The "DEFIANCE," lock-stitch, complete, on stand	6	0	0
The "DOLLY VARDEN," lock-stitch, complete, on stand	6	6	0
The "FAVOURITE," lock-stitch, on stand, complete	6	6	0
The "LILY," lock-stitch, on stand, complete	7	7	0
The "GARDINER'S," lock-stitch, on stand, complete	8	8	0

Each machine guaranteed in perfect order, and trial given before purchase. Printed or personal instructions if required, gratis.
S. HOFFNUNG and CO., Pitt-street,
Sole Agents for the Patentees.

THE LITTLE WANZER FAMILY LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINE, worked by hand or foot, prices from £5.
This Machine has been made with the express view of meeting family requirements, and its eminent adaptability to those requirements accounts for its holding so many GOLD MEDALS and FIRST-CLASS PRIZES. As a family machine, easily understood, and remarkably easy in treadling, no other manufacturer has had any chance in competition with it.
Sole Agents: GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., General Printers and Account Book Makers, 108, Pitt-street.

ALL KINDS OF GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE.
SINGER'S, with NEW YORK TRADE MARK, £9
HOWES', none GENUINE without TRADE MARK, £9
WHEELER AND WILSON, from £7
All kinds of HAND MACHINES: 15 VARIETIES in stock. A machine in every family by our TIME PAYMENT system. INSTALMENTS taken from £1. Instruction gratis, at
TURNER and WOOD'S, 349, GEORGE-STREET.

THE "HOME" SHUTTLE LOCK STITCH SEWING-MACHINE,
GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS,
THE BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE IN THE WORLD, NOTWITHSTANDING ITS REMARKABLY LOW PRICE, AND HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY IN AUSTRALIA,
PACKED COMPLETE, £4 10s.
THE "COMMON SENSE" CHAIN STITCH,
THE MOST PERFECT IN THE MARKET,
PACKED COMPLETE, £3.
TABLES AND TREADLES, WITH GUARD AND DRAWER,
£2.
SAMPLES, TESTIMONIALS, AND INSTRUCTION ON APPLICATION.
M. MOSS and CO.,
Wynyard-lane.

TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE.—Wilcox and Gibbs' Sewing-machines. S. Hebblewhite, 432, George-st.

WANTED to SELL to the Trade and Country Buyers, IRON BEDSTEADS and Children's Cots, a large assortment, at reduced prices; also, Hair, Pulu, and Fibre Mattresses and Bedding, of every description, cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL a first-class Walnutwood COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, a bargain.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL handsome PIER-GLASSES and TOILET GLASSES, in great variety; low price.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL New and Second-hand CARPETS, all sizes; Oilcloth for rooms or passages; China Matting, all widths; Hearthrugs and Door Mats; reduced prices.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar.
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

WANTED to SELL, to Country Buyers and Parties Furnishing, new and second-hand FURNITURE of every description, Carpets, Oilcloth, China Matting, &c., &c. Twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Largest stock in the colony to select from.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

WANTED to buy HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of every description, from £5 to £1000. Highest price given by
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
South Head Road.

TO TOURISTS, COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, and others.—Wanted to SELL two first-class Leather Travelling TRUNKS (prize medal), suitable for lady and gentleman, fitted with various compartments, &c., &c., complete.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
South Head Road.

FOR SALE, a Howe SEWING-MACHINE, C., in good order. L. WOOD, 118, King-street.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

SUGAR-MANUFACTURING PLANT, capable of working off 50 or 60 acres of cane per season, complete, and in first-class condition, for SALE, at considerably less than cost—in fact; a dead bargain. Full particulars by inquiring for "Planter," between 8.30 and 9.30 a.m., at No. 7, Jamison-street, Sydney.

BAR IRON.—For SALE, a large surplus stock of BAR IRON, cheap. P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

FOR SALE, Russel BOILER, 150 gallons. Apply 560, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

FOR SALE, a horizontal ENGINE and BOILER complete: 4-N. H. P. Apply to W. CRUICKSHANK, Phœnix Wharf.

STAFFORDSHIRE WAREHOUSE, 511, George-street South.—On SALE, very cheap, Dinner Sets, China Breakfast and Tea Sets, Chamber Sets. A great variety of glassware, consisting of cut decanters, goblets, wine glasses, salts, butters, sugars, vases, flower stands, &c.
Mrs. G. LANE.

ON SALE, at the Waterloo Warehouse, corner of George and Market streets—
40 hogsheads Martell's dark brandy, 1869
40 quarters pale brandy
150 cases Clouzeau's No. 6
100 cases Hennessy's three-star brandy
50 hogsheads Lowndes' rum
2 puncheons Jamaica rum
20 quarters Irish whisky
500 cases Key geneva
500 cases JDKZ geneva
200 cases Lowndes' old tom
50 cases Piper's champagne
Bass's bottled ale, quarts and pints, Cameron and Saunders
Byass's porter
Barclay's porter
Byass's pints porter.
D. COOPER and CO.

ON SALE, at the Waterloo Warehouse, corner of George and Market streets:—

Almonds, soft shell	Candied peel
Barcelona nuts	Pearl barley
Belmont candles, 12-oz.	Raisins
Candle cotton	Starch, blue and white
Currants	Tart. acid
Chicory, Barry's	Turpentine
Cheese, North Wilts	Woolbagging, 28 inch
Cocoa, Epps's	Canvas, 24-inch
Flower of sulphur	Forfars, 36-inch
Patent groats	Mole trousers, X, Z, ZZ, QQ
Sheet lead, 3 to 6 lbs.	
Lead pipe	Witney blankets, 9-4 and 10-4
Colza oil, in drums	
Boiled oil, in drums	Diaper rugs.

D. COOPER and CO.

LAWN MOWERS.—Improved MACHINES of all sizes just landed, for the season; the saving in time is found to pay the cost of the machine in a short time. Various patterns can be seen on application to
F. LASSETTER and CO.,
Wholesale, Retail, and Export Ironmongers,
421, George-street, Sydney.

ENGINES FOR AUSTRALIA.—RUSTON, PROCTOR, and CO., Engineers, Lincoln, England. Awarded 100 Gold and Silver Prize Medals. Manufacture their unrivalled PORTABLE WINDING ENGINES for Australia, with EXTRA LARGE FIRE-BOXES, and sundry Patented Improvements.
OVER 3000 IN WORK in all parts of the world. Also, Patent Prize Steam Thrashing Machines. May be obtained at Catalogue Prices, plus freight and charges, through any Merchant House.

ESTATE OF THE LATE Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Ironmonger, and Shipchandler, Market and Clarence streets, Sydney.
The undersigned having PURCHASED from the Executors of the above estate FOR CASH at a heavy discount the WHOLE of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, &c., are now clearing the same at VERY LOW PRICES.
The purchasers not being able to make room for this miscellaneous stock of ironmongery, &c., in their own stores, 39 and 41, Wharf-street, Market Wharf, have resolved to CARRY ON THE SALE upon the premises lately occupied by Mr. John Armstrong,
CORNER OF MARKET AND CLARENCE STREETS.
The stock comprises
ROSE-HEAD WIRE NAILS, 15 tons, assorted 1 to 8 inches
RAW AND BOILED PAINT OIL, 275 drums, each 5 gallons
COMET AND AMERICAN KEROSENE OIL
Turpentine and varnishes
320 kegs SUPERIOR WHITE LEAD
Several tons of White Lead and Coloured Paints, at nominal prices to clear
Peacock's Paints and Patent Metallic Paints
HOLLOWARE (Kenrick's), in good condition; also a lot slightly damaged
Galvanized iron BUCKETS and TUBS
SHOVELS, SPADES, Hoes, Scythes, and Rakes
GRAY'S BEST HAND SAWS, Buck's Hand Saws
GRAY'S CROSS-CUT SAWS, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, and 7 feet
RIM LOCKS, Drawback Locks, Mortice Locks, &c., &c. several casks of these goods just opened
SHIPWRIGHTS' ADZES, Cramps, Screw and Shell Augers, Caulking Irons, Braces, Bits, &c., &c.
Brooms, Paint brushes, Twine, Washboards
Churns, Fryingpans, and a large quantity of sundries.
BUZACOTT and ARMSTRONG
(late A. B. Armstrong and Co.),
Shipchandlers and Importers,
39 and 41, Wharf-street, Sydney; and also
Corner of Market and Clarence streets.

FOR SALE, MACHINERY of all kinds. Box 212, G. P. O.

A LARGE BOILER and FLOUR-MILL for SALE. Box 212, G. P. O.

FOR SALE, Quicksilver, Swords, Tapioca, and White Pepper. F. G. LENDER and CO., 3, Jamison-st.

500 BOXES TIN, 14 x 10, and 20 x 14, best charcoal, wholesale and retail, cheaper than any house in Sydney. Also Galvanized Iron Baths, Guttering, Ridge-cap, and Piping. E. BUTTERS, 254, Pitt-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

400,000 FEET Foreign and Colonial Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Hardwood, Cedar Doors, Sashes. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

CEMENT, Slates, Lead, Galv. Iron (O. G. and H. R. gutter), Drain Pipes, &c., Ridging, Plaster, Marble Chimneypieces, Register Grates, Fire Bricks, &c. G. E. CRANE and SON, City Cement Stores, New Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, 2 Ornamental Iron SHOP FRONTS, with self-coiling steel shutters and plate-glass, each front 20 feet wide. Will be sold at low price.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

TO BUILDERS.—Large assortment, 1¼, 1½ and 2-inch, seasoned clear Mary Pine. W. Beaumont.

GALVANIZAD C. IRON, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 feet, very cheap. W. BEAUMONT, Regent-street.

SLATES, Cement, Plaster, Keene's, &c. W. HUNTINGTON, St. Martin's-lane, next City Bank.

MARBLE Chimneypieces and Register Stoves, new designs, at reduced prices. W. Cary, Railway Bridge.

CEMENT, Plaster, Slates, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Galvanised Tubing and Fittings. Cary, Railway Bdge.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

HOTELS.—We have not twenty-seven of the best in the City, but we have two second to none in the City; a fortune for £500 each, cannot be equalled for the money. J. Wheelan and Co., Lee's-chambers, 174, Pitt-st.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

HORSES and CARRIAGES for marriages, balls, evening parties, and other uses, can be had at the stables, Bligh-street, at any hour. Charges moderate.

GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 64, Hunter-st. Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hire.

SIDE SADDLES, with quilted safes, 70s each; 65s by the case. GIBSON'S, 64, Hunter-street.

NEW SPRING-CART and HARNESS, £15; Pony Phaeton, with hood, £12. GIBSON'S.

LIGHT American Waggon and Harness, £30, double-seated Buggy, £30; Sociable, £45; Hooded Carriage, for 1 or pair horses, £30; Buggy and Harness, £17; pair Buggy Horses, £30. GIBSON'S, 64, Hunter-street.

NEW Double Harness, £10 a set; second-hand ditto, 60s.; all kinds of Saddlery. Gibson's, 64, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a good quiet, sound HORSE, for a phaeton. Gibson, 64, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a good HORSE, FURNITURE VAN, and HARNESS. Gibson, 64, Hunter-street.

BROWN First-class Buggy and Saddle Cob, £12; quiet Saddle and Buggy Pony, £7. KNIGHT.

BAY 16 hands stylish Buggy and Saddle Horse, £18; Bay Hack, good jumper, £12. KNIGHT.

EXPRESS WAGGON, brake, lamps, and harness, £35; new Double-seat, Buggy, £35; Hooded Phaeton, £35; Dogcart, £12; new Springcart, £12; Pagnel Cart, £12; Double Buggy Harness, £10; Dogcart ditto, £4. Knight.

ABBOTT'S Hooded Buggy, £75; Hooded Buggy Sociable, £35; Side-saddle, £6. Knight, Castlereagh-st.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES! WAGGONS! CARTS, &c.
The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in the colony. Buggies, £26; Waggons, £26; Spring-carts, £15, at
ROBERTSON'S
STEAM COACH and BUGGY MANUFACTORY,
Pitt-street, near Haymarket.
N.B.—Country visitors are invited to inspect the works.

WANTED to purchase light Saddle and Harness HORSES, 4 to 6 years old. Kiss's Bazaar.

NEW Delivery VAN for £13; staunch Horse and Harness, £9 10s; heavy Horse, good puller, £4 saddle and harness MARE, good condition, trial, £7 10s. No. 6, Burton-street, 3 doors from South Head Road.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—LILLINGSTONE, a handsome stone-built VILLA RESIDENCE and GROUNDS, Ocean-street, Woollahra—the residence and property of J. te Kloot, Esq.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

FARMS, Cottages, Houses, and Building Allotments for SALE. W. DOUGLASS, 46, Market-street.

HOUSES and COTTAGES in town and suburbs. E. Ramsay, house agent, Bank-chambers.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the LYNGARRA WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENT, situated on the Hunter River, at Muswellbrook, within a quarter of a mile of the Railway Station; together with all the plant and machinery belonging thereto.
For particulars apply to
H. and T. WEAVER,
Stock and Station Agents,
West Maitland.

179, PITT-STREET.—COAL LAND FOR SALE.—A very valuable interest in several thousand acres, situated at LAKE MACQUARIE. For particulars apply to Henry W. Statham' Mort's-buildings.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR SALE, by private contract, a splendid STATION; only one-third stocked, Salt Bush and Myall Plains; good improvements.
SULLIVAN and SIMPSON,
400, George-street.

FOR SALE,
684 first-class Store BULLOCKS, ages 3 to 6, now in paddocks; immediate delivery can be given.
SULLIVAN and SIMPSON,
400, George-street.

FOR SALE,
20 A. A. Company bred BULLS, 3 years' old, in lots to suit purchasers.
SULLIVAN and SIMPSON,
400, George-street.

FOR SALE, PRIVATELY,
First-class Bulls and Rams, New South Wales
Several large Pastoral Properties, in New South Wales and Queensland
Store Cattle, Fat Sheep, and Breeding Ewes.
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street.

AUCTION SALES.

GIBSON, 64, Hunter-st., sells THIS DAY, Horses, buggies, waggons, carts, harness, saddlery.
Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Five Harness Horses.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Bazaar, at 12 o'clock,
Five good harness horses, accustomed to town work.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.
MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from B. Richards, Esq., to sell, at Homebush, THIS DAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock,
200 head really prime cattle.
The noted RVP brand.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co. to sell by auction, THIS DAY the 18th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
130 prime fat cattle, in lots, the noted D in diamond brand, and very superior.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Sloper Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 18th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
130 prime fat cattle, in lots, paddock fed.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from W. F. Buchanan, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 18th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
130 prime fat cattle, in lots, very superior.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. J. Christian and Co. to sell by auction. THIS DAY, the 18th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat bullocks, in lots, very superior.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by H. T. Adams, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, the 18th August, at 11 o'clock,
700 exceedingly prime fat ewes.

HEREFORD BULL.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by J. H. Stewart, Esq., to sell by auction, at Hawkes and Wright's Yards, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 25th August, at 3 o'clock,
The Hereford bull,
YOUNG CARLISLE.

LEICESTER RAMS. LINCOLN EWES
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by J. F. Doyle, Esq., Kaloudah, to sell by auction, at Hawkes and Wright's Yards, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 25th August, at 3 o'clock,
Pure Leicester rams
Also 2 Lincoln ewes ex City of Hobart.

SALE OF PURE-BRED LEICESTER SHEEP.
18 Pure-bred Rams.
22 Pure-bred Ewes.
G. F. WANT has received instructions from George Simonds, Esq., of Tasmania, to sell by public auction, at Wooller's Yards, Pitt-street (opposite Tattersall's), on MONDAY, 25th August, at 3 o'clock,
The above pure-bred Liecester sheep, now on view at the Quarantine Grounds, Randwick.
Certificates of breeding, &c., may be obtained from
G. F. WANT,
Pastoral Exchange,
273, George-street, Sydney.

Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets.
Imperative Sale.
Carpenters' Benches and Tools
Large Cooking Ovens for outside or inside the house
Building Materials, &c.
Easy Chairs, Sofas, Lamps, &c.
MORRIS ASHER will sell by auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

LEICESTER RAMS, EWES, and LAMBS.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs Broad, Brothers, to sell by auction, at Hawkes and Wright's Yards, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 25th August, at 3 o'clock,
3 pure Leicester rams
14 ditto ditto ewes and lambs (5)
From the noted flocks of Terrence, Purvis, and Hogarth, and just released from quarantine.

LEICESTER RAMS and EWES.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by F. Reynolds, Esq., Tocal, to sell by auction, at Hawkes and Wright's Yards, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 25th August, at 3 o'clock,
1 Leicester ram
12 ditto ewes.
The above were selected by Mr. Reynolds from the flocks of James Gibson, Esq., Esk Vale, Tasmania.

AUCTION MART, PITT AND PARK STREETS.
UNDER BILL OF SALE.
MORRIS ASHER has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock (unless the claim is satisfied), at the Mart, Pitt and Park streets,
COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, by Harper, Red Lion-square, London
Loo and dining tables
Double and single iron bedsteads and bedding
Couches, chests drawers
Washstands and sets, toilet tables and glasses
Patent Exeter cooking stove
Kitchen utensils, &c.
Terms, cash.

AUCTION MART, PITT AND PARK STREETS.
MONDAY'S REGULAR SALE.
MORRIS ASHER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Chiffonieres, tables, chairs, glass and crockery ware, chimney glasses, couches, chests drawers, sewing machines, time-pieces, pictures, feather beds, &c.
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.
H. L. DUNN will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,—The unredeemed pledges pawned with H. D. James, of Castlereagh-street, as previously advertised in EVENING NEWS.

MONDAY'S Furniture Sale.
HUGHES and BROWN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Market and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11,
Tubular and plain iron and wood bedsteads, palliasses, mattresses
Sideboard, dining and kitchen tables, safes
Toilet-tables, washstands and ware, cane and wood seated chairs
Engravings, books, clothing, and sundries.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

Old-established Auction Mart, Cockburn's Corner, West side, Pitt and Park streets.
MONDAY'S REGULAR SALE.
C. BRAY will sell by auction, at the Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, &c., comprising—
Book-case, chiffonieres, chests drawers, loo, dining and other tables, dressers, china, engravings, toilet sets, washstands, tubular, iron, and wood bedsteads, bedding, safes, cots, chairs, couches, &c.
Also, lot of ironmongery, nails, &c., &c.

Labour Bazaar, Auction Mart, Pitt-street.
Superior Household Furniture and Effects, comprising Cottage Pianoforte, Loo, Telescope and other Tables, Chiffonieres, H. H. Chairs and Couches, Pier Glasses, Carpets, Bookcases, Chests of Drawers, Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Bedding, Toilet Glasses, Wood and Cane Chairs, Stoves, Patent Mangles, Chaff Cutters, Counters, Shop fittings, Carriage, Harness, Saddles, &c.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

HOBART TOWN PALINGS.
A small shipment per steamer City of Hobart.
Auction Sale THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, on the Patent Slip Wharf, THIS DAY, Monday, 18th August, at 3 o'clock,
10,000 best Hobart Town box palings.
The shipper writes, "just to try the market for the very best that can be obtained here."
Terms at sale.

On TUESDAY, 19th August, at 11 o'clock.
At the residence of the late Major Christie, "Craigstone," Pyrmont, by order of the Executors.
THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
RICHLY-CUT Glassware
Large Ironstone China Dinner Service
MASSIVE Dining-room Suite, covered in hair cloth
Telescope Dining Table
RICHLY-CARVED Sideboard
ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE
POWERFUL-TONED Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, by Kirkman
Valuable Oil Paintings and Engravings
Rosewood and Walnut Cabinets
Brass Tubular Bedsteads and Bedding
Kitchen Utensils, and sundries.
To Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Brokers, Picture Dealers, and others.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late Major Christie to sell by auction, at his residence, "Craigstone," Pyrmont, on TUESDAY, 19th August, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
On view THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON.
Terms, cash.

TORTOISESHELL.
To Shippers and Speculators.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on TUESDAY, 19th August, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases tortoiseshell.
Terms, cash.

TIN ORE.
From well-known Mines including
BAAL GAMMON
MARYLAND RUBY
HOGUES CREEK
WHEAL ETHEL,
and other Mines and Private Consignments.
Also
SMELTED TIN.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on an early day,
Valuable parcels of tin ore and smelted tin.
Terms, cash.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.
For Sale by Auction, TUESDAY MORNING.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on TUESDAY, 19th August, at 11 o'clock,
A parcel of Sea Island cotton.
Terms, cash.

SUGARS, GROCERIES, OILMEN'S STORES, &c.
THURSDAY, 21st August.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on THURSDAY, 21st August, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of sugars, parcels of teas, groceries, fruits, &c.; invoices oilmen's stores, and sundries.
Terms at sale.

TENNENT'S BOTTLED ALE,
Ex Tennyson.
For Unreserved Sale by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, 21st August.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, and Speculators.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on THURSDAY, 21st August, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Tennyson, with all faults,
302 casks Tennent's ale, quarts
65 ditto ditto, pints.
Ex Tamerlane,
7 hogsheads Tennent's ale.
1 hogshead M'Ewan's ditto.
Terms at sale.

THE GULGONG HOTEL.
BOTANY and BUCKLAND STREETS, WATERLOO.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, August 18.
Valuable Leasehold Property, having 71 years to run.
Ground rent, £7 10s per annum.
The Gulgong Hotel is well and faithfully built, with slated roof, and contains a good bar, 6 rooms, kitchen, and cellar. The bar is fitted-up with counter, shelving, beer-engine, &c. There are stable, fowlhouse, and other buildings on the ground, and the whole is in good repair.
The position is the most commanding in this rising suburb, having the following frontages:—To Botany-street, 28 feet; Buckland-street, 170 feet; Bullanaming-street, 28 feet, or thereabouts.
The ground is enclosed with new and substantial paling fence, and the corner of Buckland and Bullanaming streets presents the best business stand for the erection of a baker's, butcher's, or grocer's shop in the whole of
WATERLOO.
N. W. RAVEN has been favoured with instructions from Mr. J. Mulhavay to sell by auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock,
All his right, title, and interest in and to the above well-known and valuable property.
This opportunity should not be lost by small capitalists, as—owing to the advance this popular suburb is making—property centrally situated as the
GULGONG HOTEL
is sure to increase 100 per cent. in value in a short time.

To Merchants, Grocers, Intercolonial Buyers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION OF SUPERIOR MAURITIUS SUGARS.
A LARGE PORTION IN POCKETS.
ENTIRE CARGO OF THE ANNIE BROWN, consisting of
3201 Bags, and
2320 Pockets
of Fine to Finest White Crystals, Snowdrops, and Finest Soft White Counters.
By order of the Importers, Messrs. Brown and Co.
The only lot of fine Mauritius Sugars now in FIRST hands in the market, will be submitted to the trade on most advantageous terms.
TUESDAY, 19th instant,
at the Bank Auction Rooms.
LOUIS COHEN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Brown and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
THE ENTIRE CARGO OF THE ANNIE BROWN, FROM MAURITIUS, COMPRISING
3201 Bags, and
2320 Pockets, in all
5521 Packages of the very finest description of Mauritius Sugars, consisting of
Finest Snowdrops
Fine to finest white Crystals
Finest soft white Counters,
in splendid order and condition.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
The Auctioneers solicit the attention of the trade and buyers generally to the above sale of the only cargo of really fine Mauritius Sugars in the market. Bulk up to the present moment has not been broken or offered for sale. The importers have determined to submit the entire cargo to the hammer under such favourable instructions to the Auctioneers as must lead to the disposal of every line.

SALE AT 11 O'CLOCK SHARP.
1390 BAGS OF VERY FINE BRIGHT REDS, BRIGHT RED CRYSTALS, AND FINE LARGE-GRAIN YELLOW SUGARS.
Ex Robert Cowan, from Honolulu.
By order of the consignees.
AS A WHOLE, A VERY CHOICE CONSIGNMENT OF THESE NOW FAVOURABLY KNOWN SUGARS.
TUESDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Every line submitted will be sold without reserve. The whole being landed in good order, and convenient packages.
LOUIS COHEN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at their Rooms (Bank Auction Rooms), George-street, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp, without reserve,
1390 BAGS OF SUPERIOR DESCRIPTION OF HONOLULU SUGARS
ex Robert Cowan, comprising
B over HS,
237 bags fine grainy brown.
KS over C&C,
347 ditto ditto yellow.
B in diamond S outside,
112 ditto ditto ditto.
B in circle over H S outside,
132 ditto ditto counter.
C in diamond over C&C outside,
84 ditto ditto ditto.
B in diamond,
329 ditto bright red.
CC over S in diamond,
51 ditto yellow crystal.
S in diamond,
98 ditto soft yellow.
1390 bags.
Terms as usual, declared at sale.
The above comprise some very fine grocery sorts and rich browns. The whole parcel will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, in accordance with the usual custom of the consignees.

Ex Robert Cowan,
On account of whom concerned,
46 bags assorted Honolulu sugars.
320 Bags Yellow Counter China Sugar,
Bags slightly stained.
LOUIS COHEN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
320 bags yellow counter China sugar, bags slightly stained.
Terms at sale.

200 Boxes Colman's Light Blue
30 Ditto Clay Pipes
5 Pockets Hops
50 Kegs White Paint
10 Ditto Driers
20 Cases B. and M. Victoria Matches
10 Ditto ditto Ruby ditto
1000 Small Sugar Mats
10 Cases 250 Vestas
10 Bales Woolpacks, each 10¼ lbs.
100 Barrels Resin.
LOUIS COHEN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms at sale.

96 Barrels Currants.
LOUIS COHEN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
96 barrels currants, finest new fruit.
Terms at sale.

100 Cases Whybrow's Warranted Pickles
100 Cases ½-pint Salad Oil
50 Tons Rice
100 Cases Pearl Sago
35 ditto Tapioca
40 Barrels Split Peas
55 Kegs Pearl Barley.

LOUIS COHEN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, The above.

Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

7 Cases Wyatt's ½-pint Salad Oil
7 Ditto ditto pint ditto
6 Ditto ditto quart Vinegar
4 Ditto ditto pint Pickles
1 Case ditto pint Castor Oil
2 Cases ditto ditto Victoria Sauce
2 Ditto Colman's Blue, each 28 lbs.
1 Case Taylor's Cocoa, 14 lb. boxes
2 Casks 22 x 13 long tinned Bottling Wire.

LOUIS COHEN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, on account of whom it may concern, The above.

Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 18th instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
Just landed, ex late arrivals, in fine order.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, THIS DAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp,
An invoice of new and seasonable goods, just landed ex late arrivals, in splendid order, comprising most lines required by the trade, in
Men's
Women's
Girls' and
Children's
Boots and Shoes.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Monday, 18th instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

To the Trade, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is instructed by the importers to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Ladies lasting and kid boots, sewn and rivets
Maids' and girls' ditto ditto ditto ditto
of the favourite make of A. and J. Hart.
Also,
The celebrated HB lasting boots, plain and toes.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Monday, 18th instant.

To Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and others.

MR. M. MOLONY will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 12.45 p.m, sharp,
Calfskins
Yearlings.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

Preliminary.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, August 19 and 20.

MR. C. TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on the above days, at 11 o'clock each day,
packages, comprising general drapery, clothing, woollens, hosiery, &c., just landed ex La Hogue.
Terms and full particulars in future issue.

Stock in Trade of E. J. Lewis, storekeeper, removed from Hill End for convenience of sale.

TUESDAY next, August 19.

MR. C. TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions from the trustees in the above estate to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on the above day, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
The stock in trade of general drapery, clothing, woollens, hosiery, dress materials, &c.
Terms, cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Dunbar Castle and Aviemore.

Manufactured by
Harris and Marson, of Stafford,
expressly for first-class retail trade, and without exception the best lot of goods ever offered to the Trade.

On WEDNESDAY, 20th instant, at 11 a.m.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
79 packages boots and shoes.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary.

General Drapery, Clothing, &c.
Now landing ex Kingsbridge.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 21st and 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next,
50 packages assorted new goods.
Details in Wednesday's issue.

The well-known Clipper Schooner,
AMY ROBSART,
now in the market for
UNRESERVED SALE.
120 tons burthen.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, August 18, at 11 o'clock,
The well-known clipper schooner AMY ROBSART, 72 tons register, carries a large cargo on light draught. Is well found and in every way a most suitable vessel for our coasting trade.
Inventory at Rooms.
Terms at sale.
NOTE—This vessel is open for inspection at the Market Wharf, and is in the Market for Absolute SALE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CRAIGFORTH'S NEW TEAS.

The SAMPLE PACKAGES of this very choice cargo are now on view, and the trade are particularly requested to inspect the various chops. Samples can be obtained for tasting, and every facility afforded at the Rooms for inspecting.
R. F. STUBBS and CO.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS, 1873-74.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CRAIGFORTH, after one of the fastest passages on record, bringing to the Sydney market,
THE FIRST CARGO OF THE SEASON,
embracing Congous only of THE FIRST GROWTH, and of the most superior qualities ever imported into the market of Australia.

Shipped expressly for Messrs. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, whose selections during the past four years have established their shipments as the
UNRIVALLED TEAS OF THE SEASON.

This Cargo comprises all first crop congous, True Kaisow, Flowery Pekoe, Rich Pekoe, Souchong, and finest Orange Pekoe, all strong pungent flavoury Teas, only to be procured at the immediate opening of the Foo Chow Tea Season.

For Positive Unreserved Sale,
at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, August 20.

, The Auctioneers have received positive instructions TO CLEAR OFF THE ENTIRE CARGO AT AUCTION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Muster Packages are now on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, August 20, at 11 o'clock,
The first shipment of new season's teas,
Ex steamship CRAIGFORTH,
comprising
FINEST FIRST CROP CONGOUS and PEKOES.
1611 chests
5890 half-chests
938 quarter-chests
690 ditto ditto orange pekoe.
THE BRAND OF ALL THESE TEAS IS MAR over W in red.

White Spirit, Molasses, Casks, &c., &c.

In the Insolvent Estate of the N. S. W. Distillery Company.
By order of the Official Assignee, J. P. Mackenzie, Esq.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, August 19, at 11 o'clock,
The plant, machinery, and stock-in-trade of the N. S. W Distillery Company, comprising
Molasses
Empty casks
Spirits, &c., &c.
Full particulars at sale.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Fruits, &c.

Just Landed. By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, WEDNESDAY, 20th, at 11 o'clock,
320 cases new goods.
Particulars in future issue.
Terms at sale.

CONTRACTOR'S VALUABLE PLANT, TOOLS, and MATERIAL.
Employed in the Construction of the Darling Harbour Works.

Important Unreserved Sale.
To the highest bidder.

Also,
A very superior and efficient
ROAD TRACTION ENGINE.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, on the Ground at the head of Darling Harbour, foot of Hay-street, on FRIDAY, August 22, at 11 o'clock,
All the valuable plant, machinery, and tools recently used in the construction of the above works, amongst which also will be found a
Set of magnificent hand pumps
Galvanised iron, &c., &c.
Full particulars in Catalogues.

HONOLULU SUGARS.
THE CHOICEST PARCELS OF THE SEASON, chiefly in small mats.

MESSRS. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.'S CONSIGNMENTS ARE NOW PLACED IN THIS MARKET FOR UNRESERVED SALE, at the City Mart.

TUESDAY, August 26.

TERMS MOST LIBERAL.

The consignees, having declined to entertain private offers for their SHIPMENTS OF HONOLULU SUGARS, have instructed the Auctioneers to notify to the Trade of Sydney and country THEIR DETERMINATION TO SELL THE ENTIRE PARCEL AT AUCTION,
WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE,
in the interest of all concerned.

Sample bags now open at the Rooms.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co. to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, August 26, at 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
Their shipments of FINEST GROCERY AND RATION SUGARS, ex
SERENA THAYER
ROBERT COWAN
ONWARD,
comprising 7186 packages.
Full particulars in cards.
Terms liberal.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE.

LEICHHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.
THE WALLOON AND CAAMBOON STATIONS.
21 BLOCKS OF THE FINEST CATTLE COUNTRY IN QUEENSLAND,
with 3500 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.

TERMS.—One half cash, balance at one and two years, with 8 per cent. added, secured by mortgage or cash, at the option of the purchaser.

BREWSTER and TREBECK have received instructions from the proprietor, William Alison, Esq., to sell by auction at their Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, 16th of October, 1873, at 11 o'clock,
Those excellent stations known as
WALLOON AND CAAMBOON,
consisting of 21 very large blocks of the VERY FINEST CATTLE COUNTRY IN QUEENSLAND, situated between the western side of the Great Dividing Range and the Dawson River, 140 miles S.W. of Rockhampton, and 170 miles from the Railway Terminus at Dalby, adjoining the well-known station KYANGA. The grasses and herbage are of the best fattening descriptions, free from grass seed, and the runs are WATERED IN EVERY DIRECTION by the River Dawson and numerous PERMANENT STREAMS, intersecting the runs at regular intervals.
With WALLOON AND CAAMBOON will be offered 3500 CATTLE, more or less, whilst the grazing capabilities are estimated at 40,000 HEAD OF CATTLE.
THE CATTLE have been bred with care for many years from the A. A. Co.'s, M'Connels', and other noted Stock, and are A SUPERIOR KIND.
About 200 horses, working bullocks, stores, implements, &c., &c., to be taken at a valuation.
1740 acres of purchased Land, to be taken at £1 per acre.
THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE, comprising two separate homesteads, each with a large house and all other offices, paddocks, stock-yards, &c., &c., all nearly new and in perfect working order.
Messrs. BREWSTER and TREBECK CAN, WITH CONFIDENCE, RECOMMEND THE ABOVE AS ONE OF THE FINEST CATTLE STATIONS EVER SUBMITTED IN SYDNEY. The proprietor has removed about 90,000 sheep from it to his New South Wales stations; and it is seldom that such an immense extent of first-class country is offered with so few cattle in comparison to its grazing capabilities. CAPITALISTS REQUIRING A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, with the long and secure tenure of the unsettled districts, are invited to inspect the run and stock before the sale, as such an opportunity for acquiring an undoubted first-class property may not occur for many years.
Any further particulars may be obtained at the Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, Sydney.
BREWSTER and TREBECK.

PEREMPTORY SALES.

In the Estate of the late Dr. WOODCOCK.

Lot 1—14 acres 18 perches, Burns Bay, North Shore
Lot 2—16 acres 3 roods, 32 perches, Lane Cove River, North Shore
Lot 3—12 acres 2 roods 16 perches, Lane Cove River, North Shore
Lot 4—10 acres 37 perches, Lane Cove, North Shore
Lot 5—14 acres 35 perches, Lane Cove, North Shore
Lot 6—14 acres 34 perches, Burns Bay, North Shore
Lot 7—15 acres, Lane Cove, North Shore
Lot 8—22 acres 2 roods, Sugarloaf Bay Creek, North Shore
Lot 9—11 acres 3 roods, Sugarloaf Bay, North Shore
Lot 10—1 acre 1 rood 35 perches, Shee's Creek, Cook's River
Lot 11—1 acre 2 roods 12 perches, Cabarita Point, Hen and Chicken Bay

TITLES.—Apply to T. B. WATSON, Esq., Solicitor, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.
TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 20th August,
The above blocks of land.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

MOORE PARK.

Valuable City Freehold situated at the Junction of DOWLING and FITZROY STREETS, consisting of FOUR 3 STORY HOUSES, each containing hall, six rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, pantry, bath-room, &c.

TITLE Unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 20th August,
That really valuable city freehold, situate at the junction of DOWLING and FITZROY STREETS, and overlooking MOORE PARK, with the FOUR substantial houses recently erected thereon, built of brick on stone foundations, with slated roofs, and cemented fronts, each containing hall, six rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, pantry, bathroom, &c., with balconies to the second and third floors. Back and side entrance.
, If desired the houses will be sold separately.

This is undoubtedly a STERLING CITY INVESTMENT in one of the very best positions in Sydney, commanding most extensive and beautiful views, which cannot be built out; it is most faithfully built, and has just been completed in a most tasteful manner, without regard to expense. The property is now in the market for positive sale, and intending investors are particularly requested to view the property before the day of sale.

WEDNESDAY, 20th AUGUST.

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE SALE OF CITY AND SUBURBAN FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 20th AUGUST.

SURRY HILLS, Riley-street, between Albion and Foveaux streets. LOT 1.—Valuable Freehold Property, situated in RILEY-STREET, between ALBION and FOVEAUX STREETS, consisting of three Houses, each containing 8 rooms, with verandah and balcony, and known as MOUNT VIEW TERRACE.

BUCKINGHAM-ST. and Rutland-street. LOT 2.—Valuable Freehold situated BUCKINGHAM and RUTLAND STREETS, consisting of 3 Houses, each containing 6 rooms, with verandah and balcony.

MARY STREET, off Albion-street. LOT 3.—Valuable Freehold, situated in MARY-STREET, off ALBION-STREET, opposite Mrs. Terry Hughes's property, consisting of 2 Houses, each containing 5 rooms, verandah, and balcony.

SURRY HILLS, Devonshire-street and Waterloo-street. LOT 1.—COBDEN-TERRACE, situate in DEVONSHIRE-STREET, close to ELIZABETH-STREET, consisting of EIGHT Houses, each containing lobby, 5 rooms, kitchen, with verandah and balconies.
LOT 2.—BRIGHT-TERRACE, situated in DEVONSHIRE and WATERLOO STREETS, adjoining LOT 1, consisting of SEVEN Houses, each containing passage and 7 rooms, with verandahs and balconies.
LOT 3.—SALEM-TERRACE, situated in WATERLOO-STREET, between COOPER and DEVONSHIRE STREETS, consisting of FOUR Houses, each containing passage, 5 rooms, and kitchen; TWO Houses, each containing 4 rooms and kitchen, with verandahs; and THREE Cottages at the rear, each containing 2 rooms and kitchen. Adjoining these cottages there is a vacant allotment of land having a frontage of 10 feet, more or less, by a depth of 60 feet, more or less.

MOORE PARK, Dowling and Fitzroy streets. Valuable City Freehold, situate at the junction of Dowling and Fitzroy streets, comprising FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES, each containing hall, six rooms, kitchen, and servants' rooms, pantry, bath-room, &c.

NORTH SHORE. LOT 1.—14 acres 18 perches, Burns Bay, North Shore.
LOT 2.—16 acres 3 roods 32 perches, Lane Cove River, North Shore.
LOT 3.—12 acres 2 roods 16 perches, Lane Cove River, North Shore.

LANE COVE. LOT 4.—10 acres 37 perches, Lane Cove, North Shore.
LOT 5.—14 acres 35 perches, Lane Cove, North Shore.
LOT 6.—14 acres 34 perches, Burns Bay, North Shore.
LOT 7.—15 acres, Lane Cove, North Shore.
LOT 8.—22 acres 2 roods, Sugarloaf Bay Creek, North Shore.
LOT 9.—11 acres 3 roods, Sugarloaf Bay, North Shore.
LOT 10.—1 acre 1 rood 35 perches, Shee's Creek, Cook's River.

HEN AND CHICKEN BAY. LOT 11.—1 acre 2 roods 12 perches, Cabarita Point, Hen and Chicken Bay.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

POSITIVE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

Extensive and valuable Leasehold Properties, situate at Surry Hills, comprising

LOT 1.—COBDEN-TERRACE, situate in DEVONSHIRE-STREET, close to ELIZABETH-STREET, consisting of EIGHT Houses, each containing lobby, 5 rooms, kitchen, with verandah and balconies.

LOT 2.—BRIGHT-TERRACE, situated in DEVONSHIRE and WATERLOO STREETS, adjoining LOT 1, consisting of SEVEN Houses, each containing passage and 7 rooms, with verandahs and balconies.

LOT 3.—SALEM-TERRACE, situated in WATERLOO-STREET, between COOPER and DEVONSHIRE STREETS, consisting of FOUR Houses, each containing passage, 5 rooms and kitchen; TWO Houses, each containing 4 rooms and kitchen, with verandahs; and THREE Cottages at the rear, each containing 2 rooms and kitchen. Adjoining these cottages there is a vacant allotment of land having a frontage of 10 feet, more or less, by a depth of 60 feet, more or less.

TITLES—Residue of leases for 99 years, subject to ground rent.

TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 20th August.

LOT 1.—Those 8 substantial houses, situated in DEVONSHIRE-STREET, close to Elizabeth-street, and known as COBDEN-TERRACE, built of brick, on stone foundations, with shingled roofs, each containing lobby, 5 rooms, kitchen, with verandah and balcony, shed, &c., at rear.

LOT 2.—Those 7 valuable houses situated in DEVONSHIRE-STREET, adjoining LOT 1, and known as BRIGHT-TERRACE, substantially built of brick on stone foundations, with shingled roof, each containing passage and 7 rooms, with verandah and balcony.

LOT 3.—SALEM-TERRACE, situated in WATERLOO-STREET, between COOPER and DEVONSHIRE STREETS, built of brick on stone foundations, consisting of 4 houses, each containing passage, 5 rooms and kitchen; and 2 houses each containing 4 rooms and kitchen, with verandah; at the rear are 3 COTTAGES of similar construction, each containing 2 rooms and kitchen. Adjoining these cottages there is a VACANT ALLOTMENT having a frontage of 10 feet more or less, by a depth of 60 feet more or less.

, There are back entrances to each lot.

The above properties are in the market for POSITIVE SALE by order of the mortgagee, they are situate close to the RAILWAY STATION in a rapidly improving neighbourhood, are most substantially and faithfully built, and would yield a good and permanent return as an INVESTMENT.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

LOT 1. Valuable Freehold Property, situated in RILEY-STREET, between ALBION and FOVEAUX STREETS, consisting of 3 Houses, each containing 8 rooms, with verandah and balcony, and known as MOUNT VIEW TERRACE.

LOT 2. Valuable Freehold, situated BUCKINGHAM and RUTLAND STREETS, consisting of 3 Houses, Nos. 18, 20, 22, each containing 6 rooms, with verandah and balcony.

LOT 3. Valuable Freehold, situated in MARY-STREET, off ALBION-STREET, opposite Mrs. Terry Hughes' property, consisting of 2 Houses, Nos. 56, 58, each containing 5 rooms, verandah and balcony.

TITLE unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 20th August,

LOT 1. That really valuable property, built of brick, on stone foundations, shingled roof, situate in RILEY-STREET, and known as MOUNT VIEW TERRACE, consisting of 3 rooms, each containing 8 rooms, with verandah and balcony; lane at rear.

LOT 2. That really valuable freehold, built of brick on stone foundations, situated in BUCKINGHAM and RUTLAND STREETS, consisting of 3 houses, each containing 4 rooms, kitchen, and servants' with verandah and balcony.

LOT 3. Valuable freehold, of similar construction to LOT 1, situated in MARY-STREET, off ALBION-STREET, and just opposite Mrs. Terry Hughes's property, consisting of 2 houses, each containing 4 rooms and kitchen, with verandah and balcony; lane at rear.

These really valuable properties have only recently been erected in a most substantial manner, without the least intention of sale. The instructions, however, from mortgagees are most peremptory, and the Auctioneers would invite the special attention of any one on the look-out for good PAYING INVESTMENTS to the above properties, their position alone being sufficient to command constant tenancy.

THIS DAY.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

SPLENDID CITY INVESTMENT.

THOSE EXTENSIVE SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT BUSINESS PREMISES, comprising the whole of the STORES AND AUCTION ROOMS,
occupied by
Messrs. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, having 84 FEET FRONTAGE TO PITT-STREET, and 58 FEET TO O'CONNELL-STREET, between the offices and publishing establishment of the
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD,
and the
ORIENTAL BANK.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

THIS DAY.

EXTENSIVE VALUABLE IMPROVED ESTATE, INVERALOCHY,
comprising by grants 9717 ACRES FREEHOLD LAND, on the Mulwarree Ponds, about 12 miles from the TOWN OF GOULBURN; together with all the improvements, and all pre-emptive leases, as now occupied by S. CUTMORE, Esq.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash deposit. The residue can remain secured on the property for a term of 5 years, bearing interest at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

THIS DAY.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTIES. At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock, prompt.

NORTH SHORE. Five Allotments Land in the Township. By order of the Government.

PITT-STREET and O'CONNELL-STREET. Extensive substantially-built Business Premises, comprising the whole of the Stores and Auction Rooms occupied by Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb.

BURWOOD. Four Villa Sites, being a subdivision of Mr. Hemming's celebrated orchard, adjoining the properties of Messrs. M'Culloch, Hordern, Beilby, and Dunning.

GOULBURN. The well-known valuable grazing and agricultural Estate, Inveralochy, comprising by grants 9717 acres freehold land, on Mulwarree Ponds, about 12 miles from the Town of Goulburn.

WILLIAMS RIVER. Agricultural and Grazing Estate, containing by grant 1020 acres, opposite the town of Seaham. By order of the trustees of the will of the late J. Norton, Esq.

SCONE. Eight Allotments in the town, close to the Railway Station

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE.

MONDAY, 18th AUGUST.

HEMMING'S ORCHARD AND ORANGERY, BURWOOD.

This celebrated HIGHLY IMPROVED property has been subdivided into
FOUR CHOICE HIGHLY IMPROVED VILLA SITES,
each containing about FIVE ACRES, within easy walking distance from both the
BURWOOD AND ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATIONS,
and surrounded by the well-known properties of Messrs. Hordern, Dunning, Crane, Beilby, and M'Culloch.
The position is undoubtedly the most valuable in this favourite locality, and three of the sites have on each a WELL DRAINED TRENCHED ORCHARD or ORANGERY in FULL BEARING and in PERFECT CONDITION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from WM. HEMMING, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock,
The above well-known beautifully-situated villa sites occupying unquestionably the most valuable position in the healthiest and most popular suburb of Sydney.

Title—Torrens's Act.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

By order of the Trustees of the Will of the late JAMES NORTON, Esq.

WILLIAMS RIVER.
AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING ESTATE,
Containing, by grant, 1020 acres, immediately opposite the TOWN OF SEAHAM.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney,
THIS DAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that well-known valuable estate, SINCLAIR'S GRANT, on the River Williams, between Raymond Terrace and Clarence Town, containing 1020 ACRES, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon.

This is a favourably-situated property, having the great advantage of constant communication by steamer with the Sydney and Maitland markets. A large area is rich agricultural land, with good high land for grazing at the rear. The rental from the present tenants is £125 per annum.
Plan on view at the Rooms, where also further particulars can be obtained.

TITLE may be inspected on application to JAMES NORTON, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

Terms at sale.

For Unreserved Sale.

DARLINGHURST.

CORNER BLOCK of LAND, together with the PREMISES thereon, Pier and Earl streets, between Macleay and Victoria streets, and close to the Grounds attached to "Springfield."

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,
All that corner piece of land, having 149 feet frontage to EARL-STREET, and 177 feet to PIER-STREET, together with the COTTAGE, STABLES, &c., erected thereon, let on lease to Mr. O'Connell, at rental of £40 per annum.
Plan at the Rooms.

CITY INVESTMENTS.

SURRY HILLS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. James Minty to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—ALL THAT PIECE of land having 27 feet frontage to ANN-STREET, between Riley and Macquarie streets, Surry Hills, with a depth of 120 feet, extending to LITTLE GIPPS-STREET, upon which are erected
ANN-STREET:
BUSINESS PREMISES OCCUPIED by Mr. MINTY, built of brick, slated roof, containing balcony, double shop, 4 rooms, kitchen, wash-house, bath, &c. The shop is fitted with counters, shelves, and gas.
TWO-STORY HOUSE, adjoining, containing balcony, 5 rooms, kitchen, and wash-house, with yard, &c.
LITTLE GIPPS-STREET:
TWO-STORY HOUSE, with verandah and balcony, 4 rooms, kitchen, and wash-house.
BRICK VERANDAH COTTAGE of 3 rooms and kitchen, &c.
LOT 2.—All that parcel of land, being lot 5 and part of lot 6, of section 3, FOSTERVILLE ESTATE, Surry Hills, having 40 feet frontage to SMITH-STREET, between GIPPS and ANN STREETS, and 125 feet to YARD'S-LANE, upon which are erected the following
CORNER PREMISES of brick, with slated roof, containing shop and 3 rooms occupied by Mr. FLANAGAN.
Two Cottages adjoining, containing each 2 rooms and attic, with yard, &c., at the rear.

The above occupy really good positions, in the most elevated part of Surry Hills, and can be recommended to intending purchasers as good permanent improving city investments.

TITLE, UNQUESTIONABLE. Particulars may be obtained on application to W. OLIVER, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

EXTENSIVE VALUABLE IMPROVED ESTATE, INVERALOCHY,
comprising by grants 9717 ACRES FREEHOLD LAND, on the Mulwarree Ponds, about 12 miles from the TOWN OF GOULBURN; together with all the improvements, and all pre-emptive leases, as now occupied by S. CUTMORE, Esq.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash deposit. The residue can remain secured on the property for a term of 5 years, bearing interest at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum.
TITLE.—Full particulars can be obtained on application to James Norton, Esq., solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Hon. HENRY MOORE, Attorney of WILLIAM WALKER, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney,
THIS DAY, 18th AUGUST,
at 11 o'clock,
That well-known valuable GRAZING and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE,
INVERALOCHY,
comprising by grants
9717 ACRES FREEHOLD LAND,
on the MULWARREE PONDS, about 12 miles from the town of Goulburn.
The greater portion of the land consists of rich undulating country of basaltic or traprock formation, noted for its rich grasses and grazing capabilities, fenced and subdivided into well watered paddocks.
The other improvements consist of a stone-built dwelling, men's house, stable, sheds, and other outbuildings, a well stocked orchard and garden, &c.
The main road passes through a portion of the property, fronting which, in a very commanding position, is A LARGE INN, with all necessary buildings.

The sale of Inveralochy affords an opportunity for securing a FIRST-CLASS EXTENSIVE IMPROVED PROPERTY, most favourably situated within a few miles of railway communication with the metropolis, and commanding good markets. It will be sold according to the area described in the grant (9717 ACRES), although a MUCH LARGER will be found by ACTUAL SURVEY to be in the estate, and the TERMS OF SALE are of that LIBERAL CHARACTER which places the purchase within the means of even a small capitalist.
Undivided freehold estates of large extent, with easy access to, and within reasonable distance of Sydney, will continue year by year more difficult to be obtained; therefore, special attention is directed to the facility now afforded for obtaining one of the most valuable in the colony of New South Wales.
Mr. Cutmore's occupancy on an old lease expires in 1874.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

PYRMONT FREEHOLD.

LARGE BLOCK of LAND, nearly one-quarter of an acre in extent, and
EIGHTEEN STONE COTTAGES,
in JOHN-STREET, nearly opposite the SHIP INN, at the corner of HARRIS-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT BLOCK of freehold LAND, containing 37 perches, having 100 feet frontage to JOHN-STREET, PYRMONT, with a depth of 99 FEET, on which are erected 18 stone cottages, containing each two apartments.
Rental, £176 16s per annum.

This large block of freehold property, in the most valuable position in Pyrmont, is for absolute sale. A large portion of the land, including about half of the frontage, is still unbuilt upon. The premises now in the back portion are in good tenantable order, and from their close proximity to the Australian Steam Navigation Company's Works and surrounding wharfs are always tenanted.
Terms at sale.

STANLEY-STREET,
HYDE PARK.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 99 and 101, STANLEY-STREET, opposite Mrs. BURDEKIN'S PADDOCK, and Two Houses at the rear, Nos. 52 and 54, Chapel-lane.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 22nd AUGUST, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT PIECE of Land, having 25 FEET frontage to STANLEY-STREET, 25 FEET to CHAPEL-LANE, with a depth of 85 FEET, upon which are erected the following premises:—
Nos. 99 and 101, STANLEY-STREET, TWO WELL FINISHED TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES on stone foundations, containing each verandah and balcony, 4 rooms, and kitchen, with yards, water laid on, &c., at the rear.
Nos. 52 and 54, CHAPEL-LANE, TWO TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, on stone foundations, containing each four rooms, with yard, &c.

This property is in a favourite part of Woolloomooloo, between CROWN and PALMER STREETS, and only a few yards from Hyde Park.
Terms at sale.

EVANDALE HOUSE,
PITT-STREET, REDFERN.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 22nd AUGUST,
At 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land, having a frontage of 20 feet to Pitt-street, Redfern, with a depth of 95 feet, with private right of way from Burnett-street, on which is that very desirable well-finished residence,
EVANDALE HOUSE,
containing 7 apartments and kitchen, with paved, well-drained yard, &c., at the rear.

This favourably-situated freehold residence will be found worthy of inspection. The situation is one of the best in the main street of Redfern, close to Cleveland-street and Prince Alfred Park, within easy walking distance of the business portion of the city. The premises are in good tenantable order, and have an attractive elevation, with iron balcony in front, and are separated from the street alignment by a garden plot enclosed by dwarf stone wall and iron palisading fence.
Terms at sale.

FREEHOLD INVESTMENT,
PYRMONT.

SHOP and DWELLING, corner of UNION and PYRMONT STREETS, and Two-story Dwelling adjoining in PYRMONT-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,
All that FREEHOLD corner block of land at PYRMONT, having the following frontages—
81 FEET to UNION-STREET
75½ FEET to PYRMONT-STREET,
upon which are erected the following premises:—
Mr. MILLIN'S CROCKERY STORE, substantially built of stone, slate roof, and containing shop, 3 rooms and kitchen, with large yard, &c., at rear.
A TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, built of stone, with slated roof, and containing 4 rooms, good yard, &c., at the rear.

This property is in the best business part of Pyrmont, only a short distance from the Pyrmont Bridge, and can with confidence be recommended as a good permanent investment.
TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE. Particulars may be obtained on application to Jas. Norton, Esq., solicitor, Elizabeth-street.
Plan at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PEACOCK'S POINT, BALMAIN.

STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, No. 4, SIM'S-TERRACE, WILLIAM-STREET, near the foot of the steps in JOHNSTON-STREET, and only three minutes' walk from the DARLING-STREET and BAY STEAM FERRY WHARFS.
It contains verandah, three rooms, and kitchen, with use of well of good water, &c.
The land has 19 FEET 3 INCHES frontage to WILLIAM-STREET, with a depth of 80 FEET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEES to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,
The above described small freehold cottage.
Plan at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 4th September.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

UNDERWOOD ESTATE.

PETERSHAM AND ASHFIELD.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 4th September,
All that beautifully situated suburban estate, containing about 100 ACRES, known as
THE ASHFIELD RACECOURSE,
at the junction of the Liverpool and Parramatta Roads, extending from Long Cove Creek, at Petersham, to the Railway Bridge at Ashfield.

Plan of subdivision at the Rooms.
Further particulars in a future advertisement.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

To Capitalists and others.

SPLENDID CITY INVESTMENT.

THOSE EXTENSIVE SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT BUSINESS PREMISES, comprising the whole of the
STORES AND AUCTION ROOMS,
occupied by
Messrs. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, having 84 FEET FRONTAGE TO PITT-STREET, and 58 FEET TO O'CONNELL-STREET, between the offices and publishing establishment of the
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD,
and the
ORIENTAL BANK.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney,
THIS DAY, 18th August,
at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the CITY OF SYDNEY, on the east side of Pitt-street (new alignment), bounded on the west by the east side of Pitt-street, 84 feet, thence on the south-west 76 feet to the building line of O'Connell-street, thence on the south-east side by O'CONNELL-STREET, 58 feet, thence on the north-east 128 feet; together with those COMMODIOUS MASSIVELY BUILT 3-STORY STORES, with good dry Cellerage in the basement, covering the whole of the land, and now occupied by Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, subject to a quarterly notice, at the low rental of £675 per annum net.

In the present scarcity of really permanent investments comment is scarcely required on the great advantages the sale of this important city property affords to capitalists. Attention only is briefly directed to
1. The extent and substantial durable character of the premises;
2. The very large area of land they occupy, having 142 feet frontage to leading thoroughfares in the very centre of the commercial and most valuable portion of the city;
3. The permanent nature of the income derivable from the investment, without deduction or outlay of any sort whatever; and to
4. The yearly increasing value of all city freeholds in first-class positions, and especially in this immediate locality.
It is only necessary to add that the property is for ABSOLUTE SALE, the vendors feeling confident that the last auction bid for a security of this description will indicate its true market value.
Terms liberal.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

MONDAY, 18th August, 1873.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Government of New South Wales to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock,

ST. LEONARD'S NORTH SHORE.

Lot.	Allotment.	Section.	Area. a. r. p.	Price per acre.
A.	11	32	0 2 0	£12
B.	12	32	0 1 22	12
C.	2	33	0 2 0	12
D.	4	34	0 2 0	12
E.	8	34	0 2 0	12

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
WYBONG ESTATE,
near
MUSWELLBROOK.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Sloper Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Exchange, Sydney, early in SEPTEMBER,
That well-known valuable grazing estate,
WYBONG,
situate on the Wybong and other creeks, and comprising nearly 10,000 acres freehold land.
This magnificent estate is all securely fenced, and divided into three paddocks, and is quite equal to anything in the far-famed Hunter River districts for fattening.
The country is principally rich flats and open box ridges, and is permanently watered in the driest seasons.
The improvements consist of a comfortable four-roomed cottage, with detached kitchen, good garden, and yards, paddocks, &c.
With the above estate, will be sold about
800 first-class CATTLE.
The auctioneer, in submitting the above very valuable property for bona fide sale, would call especial attention to the increasing value of such estates on the Hunter, and the difficulty of purchasing them even at any price.
The great demand for cattle for New Caledonia is nearly all supplied from this district, and the prices given are far beyond what are being realised in the Sydney market.
Further particulars as to terms, &c., can be had on application to
GEORGE M. PITT.

FRIDAY, August 22nd.

ERCILDOUN ESTATE,
Consisting of
26,695 acres 0 roods 12 perches of the finest Freehold
in the Colony of Victoria,
and
32,468 SHEEP of the well-known ERCILDOUN BLOOD,
including the
PURE-BRED STUD SHEEP.

KING and CUNNINGHAM have received instructions from Messrs. T. and S. Learmonth, to offer for sale by public auction, at Menzies' Hotel, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of August next, at half-past 2 o'clock,
That magnificent property known as the
ERCILDOUN ESTATE,
situate in the colony of Victoria, about twenty miles from Ballarat, and five miles from the proposed station on the Ararat line, which will shortly be opened for traffic.
The property consists of 26,695 acres 0 roods 12 perches of freehold, which for richness of pasture or agricultural purposes, is second to no land in the Australian colonies. It is all securely fenced in and subdivided into numerous paddocks, which are arranged in the most approved manner for working the valuable stock with which it will be sold. The other improvements connected with the management embrace every requisite, and consist of woolshed, spout-washing, sheepwash, outbuildings, overseer's cottages, &c. In the centre of the estate is erected a commodious family mansion, built of granite, and replete with every modern convenience. It is surrounded by a garden tastefully laid out and stocked with the choicest trees, shrubs, and plants
Together with this property will be sold the following sheep, all bred by the Messrs. Learmonth, and so favourably known throughout the Australian colonies for the superiority of their wool as well as for their weight of carcase, the clip as well as the fat wethers always commanding the highest rates. They are classed as follows:—

Pure stud ewes	..	3093 more or less
Ditto rams	..	1110 ditto
Ditto lambs	..	1677 ditto
Second-class ewes	..	1356 ditto
Ditto lambs	..	744 ditto
Third-class ewes	..	11,750 ditto
Ditto wethers	..	8760
Ditto lambs	..	3972
Total	..	32,468

Also the following
PURE HEREFORD CATTLE.
75 females (more or less), from one to five years old
5 bulls, one year old
886 well-bred cattle, fattening, and
About 30 horses, and
All station plant.
The undersigned in calling the attention of capitalists to the sale of this magnificent property need not state that such an investment has never been offered in Victoria before. It is for bona fide sale—the owners intend to reside in England—and is in no way connected with any partnership arrangement. Intending buyers are, therefore requested to inspect at once, as without doing so it is impossible to form a correct estimate of the value of the land, stock, and improvements.
Views of the property, samples of the wool, and complete lists of the stock are to be seen at our offices, also every information respecting terms of payment.
KING and CUNNINGHAM, 67 Bourke-street West.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales,
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 13th August, 1873.

CITY BANK v. GILCHRIST, sued as Manager of the Marcolini Gold Mining Company (Limited).

ON THURSDAY, the 28th day of August instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Camb's Commercial Hotel, King and Castlereagh streets, Sydney, unless the above writ be previously satisfied, THE SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
All the defendant's right, title, and interest of, in, and to the claim, plant, and machinery of the Marcolini Gold Mining Company (Limited), Garibaldi Reef, Solferino, as follows:—
The claim consists of twelve men's ground, or 360 feet on the base line of reef by 100 feet on each side of the base line.
The plant and machinery comprises one 14-horse power steam engine, Cornish boiler, quartz-crushing battery of 10 heads, with copper and blanket tables and ripples complete; amalgamating barrel, 10 extra stamps, 5 extra cams, 10 extra bottoms, 2 extra copper slides, water-wheel and 5-head stamp battery complete. A large assortment of mining tools, stores, and spare machinery, &c., &c. Machine site, with water privilege from Grass Tree Creek, by race, about two miles in length. Huts, buildings, furniture, cooking and other utensils. The whole to be sold in one lot.
Full inventory may be inspected at the Office of the Sheriff.
TEMPLE NATHAN,
Under Sheriff.
WILLIAM WHALEY BULLYARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased JOHN SANDS, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral: to move from his late residence, Marmion, Waverley, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-to 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM HALLEY, Coachbuilder, Pitt-street, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his only SON, William; to move from his residence, 44, Buckingham-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to the Necropolis. R. STEWART, Undertaker, Bathurst and Pitt streets.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. MICHAEL VAUGHAN are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased SON, John; to move from his residence, Carlton-street, off Parramatta-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to Petersham Cemetery. W. J. DIXON, Undertaker, 819, George-street South, Railway Bridge.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. MARTIN DRURY are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Junction and Hunt streets, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. C. KINSELA and SONS, 118, South Head Road, and 737, George-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. BRYAN DRURY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Martin Drury; to move from his late residence, Junction and Hunt streets, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street.

THE FRIENDS of Messrs. ARTHUR, JOHN, and STEPHEN BEAUMONT are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their deceased MOTHER, Mrs. Hannah Beaumont; to move from her late residence, No. 12, Wentworth-st., Miller's Point, THIS AFTERNOON, ¼ to 2, Balmain Cemetery. THOMAS, Undertaker, York-st.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mrs. CATHERINE COX, relict of the late Joseph Cox, Esq., Police Magistrate of Forbes, are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, Forest Lodge, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and proceed to Balmain Cemetery. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, opposite Christ Church; South Head Road, near Crown-street; and Sussex-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES DAWSON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late deceased wife, MARGARET M.; to move from his residence, 102, Little Gipps-street, Surry Hills, TO-MORROW, at half-past 8 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., 719, George-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GEORGE BEDFORD are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SISTER, Mrs. Ellen E. Curwin; to move from his residence, No. 389, Castlereagh-street, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at quarter to 9 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late ANNIE WEBB are invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, 390, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock to Necropolis. W. J. DIXON, Undertaker, 819, George-street South, Railway Bridge.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. FREDERICK WEBB are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased MOTHER, the late Annie Webb; to move from his residence, 390, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. W. J. DIXON, Undertaker, 21, South Head Road; and 819, George-street South.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL.
MISS CHRISTIAN'S GRAND CONCERT.
THIS EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1873.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.—SACRED.
1. Chorus, with orchestral accompaniments, "Gloria in Excelsis," from the Imperial Mass ....(Haydn) Philharmonic Society.
2. Aria—"Why do the nations" ....(Handel) Mr. Andrew Fairfax
3. Aria—"Thou alone art holy" ....(Haydn) Miss Moon
4. Song—"Teach me to do Thy will" (C. H. Couldery)—Mr. Burnell
5. Song—"Oh, Rest in the Lord" (Mendelssohn)—Miss Christian, R.A.M.
6. Song—"Sound an Alarm" (Handel)—Mr. Skinner
7. Duet—"Quis est Homo" (Rossini)—Miss Moon and Miss Christian, R.A.M.
PART II.—SECULAR.
1. Overture—"Tancredi" ....(Rossini) Messrs. Broadhurst and Roper
2. Chorus—"In Light Tripping Measure ......(Rossini) Philharmonic Society.
3. Piano Solo—Polonaise in A flat (Chopin)—Mr. C. Reginald Toms
4. Song—"Oh Ye Tears" (by special request) (F. Abt)—Miss Christian, R.A.M.
5. Scena—"The Desert" (Emanuel) — Mr. Andrew Fairfax
6. Song—Miss Moon
7. Violin Solo—6th Air (De Beriot)—Mr. F. Z. Hermann
8. Song—"In Sheltered Vale" (Formes)—Mr. Burnell
9. Song—"Golden Days" (Arthur Sullivan) — Miss Christian, R.A.M.
10. God Save the Queen, arranged by Henry Leslie. Philharmonic Society.
Honorary Conductor—Mr. A. E. ROPER.
Honorary Organist and Accompanist—Mr. W. C. BROADHURST.
Tickets now ready, with plan of the hall, at Elvy's. Numbered chairs, 5s; body of the hall, 2s; gallery, 1s. Entrance for chairs and hall in York-street, gallery in Clarence-street.
Doors open at half-past 7, concert to commence at 8. Carriages may be ordered for quarter-past 10.

THEATRE ROYAL, YORK-STREET.
This pleasing place of novelties was crowded to the ceiling, and hundreds unable to gain admission.
On Saturday night York-street was a perfect sea of heads.
Where can you spend a pleasant evening?
AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.
Where can you be amused?
AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.
Where can you see novelty after novelty?
AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.
Who are the patrons of the Theatre Royal nightly?
The Squatter, with his wool in his waistcoat-pocket.
The Ring, trying to lay odds against Dagworth.
The Butcher, with his steel.
The Banker, with a keen eye on everybody.
There you will see the Tailor looking at the Young Aristocrat, and the Young Aristocrat looking at the smiling faces.
This novel style of advertising has no copyright, but you must not imitate it.
By special desire, the new burlesque of
PYGMALION AND HIS GAL-A-DEAR,
will be repeated for five nights only.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF
PYGMALION AND HIS GAL-A-DEAR.
LIZZIE WATSON,
the greatest Serio-comic Lady of the World,
EVERY EVENING.
LIZZIE WATSON
LIZZIE WATSON
HARRY BRAHAM, Comique.
Come and see HARRY BRAHAM, the most exquisite swell of the day.
Mrs. HILTON, every evening, the Jenny Lind of the Australian colonies.
Mr. F. HILTON, Comique, every evening.
Startling and Sensational new Songs every evening.
LOYAL, LOYAL,
the Monarch of the Air.
ZUILA, ZUILA,
QUEEN OF THE AIR, NIGHTLY.

BILLY BROWN, BILLY BROWN,
EVERY EVENING.
Looking out for the Elephant.

JOHNNY LOCKYEAR,
EVERY EVENING.

JOHNY BURGESS,
EVERY EVENING, looking out for the Naughty Man.

Look out for the Star Variety Troup, 8 in number; they are coming, and will appear on MONDAY, the 25th instant.
The Queen's Variety Troup, 10 in number, are also engaged, and will shortly appear. Amongst them there is your old favourite, ALICK O. BRIEN.
And what kind of a reception will he get?
They are coming. They are coming.

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC,
222, Pitt-street.
The LARGEST MECHANICAL WORKING MODEL of MOVING VESSELS and WATER ever made, consisting of
FULL-RIGGED SHIP, STEAMER, SCHOONERS, YACHTS, &c.
The ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MOVING FIGURES.
The only AUTOMATON SINGING BIRD in Sydney which imitates the Thrush, Nightingale, Blackbird, and French Sparrow.
And other AUTOMATON MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC WONDERS INNUMERABLE.
CONCERT in the New Room EVERY NIGHT.
Miss ALICE SPENCER, Miss CLARA SPENCER, and Master ARTHUR SPENCER, in Comic and Sentimental Songs, Duets, Dances, &c.
Admission 1s; children under 10, half-price.

DANCING.—Mr. KING'S Class, PUPILS and Visitors, This Evg., New Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-st.

SCANDINAVIAN MUSIC HALL.—Open Every Evening for DANCING, under new management.

PROFESSOR HAMILTON'S Phrenological Museum, 313, George-street. Admission free. 10 till 6.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
MOST UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS.
MONDAY, 18th August, 1873.
The unrivalled CARLO BROTHERS,
in their Principal Acts, TO-NIGHT.
Messieurs HOLLAND, WORLAND, and the BROTHERS DORR, TO-NIGHT.
Madame EMILE BRIDGES,
on the TIGHTROPE, TO-NIGHT,
Madame FANNY CARLO,
and the JUVENILE CARLOS, TO-NIGHT.
The Great SIAMESE TROUPE,
TO-NIGHT.
in Acrobatic Evolutions, Posturing, Grouping, Magic Screens, Butterflies, and Paper Illusions, Extraordinary Juggling, Top-Spinning, Balancing, Swinging Bamboo, Wonderful Umbrella Feats, &c., &c.
TO-NIGHT,
making in all
THE MOST STARTLING CONJUNCTION
ever witnessed in any theatre in the world.
Doors open at 7.30, performance precisely at 8 o'clock,
and
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
Dress circle tickets may be secured at Elvy's; tickets for all parts of the house at Cole's.
Carriages may be ordered at 10.30.
GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Doors open at half-past 2, to commence at 3.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The FREE LIST is entirely suspended, without any exception whatever.
JOHN BENNETT, Director.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, August 18.
Immense Success of THE NEW PROGRAMME.
The RICKARDS'
London Star Comique Combination.
NEW CHARACTER IMPERSONATIONS by RICKARDS.
New Swell Impersonations RICKARDS.
ENTIRE CHANGE of Programme TO-NIGHT.
New Musical Illustrations by RICKARDS
New Comic Operettas by the RICKARDS'S
New Comique Sketches by the RICKARDS'S
New Musical Farces by the RICKARDS'S
New Tenor Scenas by Mr. W. G. TAVERNER.
New Songs and Ballads by Miss LENA RANCE.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
Everything New and Original.
Plan of hall and seats (reserved) at Clarke's Music Warehouse, Hunter-street.
Doors open at 7.30, commence at 8 prompt. Carriages at 10.30.
ADMISSION.—Reserved chairs, 3s; second seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, BALMAIN.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
The celebrated Schneider DOG TROUPE, including Mr. W. RADCLIFF, the Australian Paganini, Professor SINCLAIR, the Wizard of the North, will have the honour of appearing at the above Hall, under distinguished patronage, on TUESDAY EVENING, 19th instant. Front seats, 2s. Back seats, 1s.
This celebrated troupe will perform at RICHMOND, THIS EVENING. Vivat Regina.

EXCELSIOR DIVISION NO. 8 SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The ANNIVERSARY of Inauguration of above will be celebrated by a TEA MEETING and MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT, to be held in Schoolroom at rear of Congregational Church, Bourke-street, on THURSDAY, 21st instant. Tea on table at 7 o'clock. Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission: Double tickets, 2s 6d; single tickets, 1s 6d; children, 1s. To entertainment only, 1s; children, 6d. May be obtained of Messrs. C. E. Wignell, R. Wastell, South Head Road; M'Coy Brothers, F. Abigail, George-street; J. Gowans, Anchor Flour Mills; E. J. Salier, 99, Bathurst-street, or any members of Division.
J. T. HINWOOD, Hon. Secretary.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.
TENDERS for building a BOOT FACTORY, 180 feet frontage by 27 feet (three floors), for Messrs. Wright, Davenport, and Co., at Marrickville, will be received up to SATURDAY, August 23rd.
Tenders may be for the whole of the work, or for
Excavating and masons' work only.
Brickwork only.
Carpenters' work and the finishing trades.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of Messrs. Wright, Davenport, and Co., 794, George-street South; and at their Tannery, Victoria Road, Marrickville.
HENRY ROBERTSON, Architect,
Wemyss-street, Stanmore.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the several works required in the erection and completion of a Cottage at Manly.
Application for plans and specification to be made at the office of the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be delivered, on or before Noon of SATURDAY, the 30th instant.
HILLY and SAPSFORD,
Architects, &c.,
138, Pitt-street.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.—TENDERS are required for Excavation and Formation of part of Ross-street. Specifications and plan may be seen on application to the Council Clerk, by whom tenders will be received until noon of MONDAY, 25th August.
By order of the Mayor.
W. DE BURGH HOCTER,
Council Clerk and Surveyor.
Council Chambers, Glebe Road, 11th August, 1873.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for Repairs to seven Houses in Bourke-street, Surry Hills.
Specification of works may be seen on application to Messrs. MANSFIELD, BROTHERS, Architects, 165, Pitt-street Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, at 12 o'clock noon.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL.
FENCING.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, from persons willing to contract to fence in the land next St. John's College, Missenden Road, belonging to this hospital, with a close Ironbark Paling Fence.
No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a guarantee from two respectable persons, that they hold themselves responsible for the due fulfilment of the contract.
Specifications may be seen, and all requisite information obtained, on application to the undersigned.
Tenders to be marked outside "Tenders for Fencing Prince Alfred Hospital."
By order of the Board of Directors.
ALFRED ROBERTS, } Honorary
J. GRAFTON ROSS, } Secretaries.
16th August, 1873.
Sydney, 24, Bridge-street.

TENDERS for the Carpenter's and Bricklaying work of two houses, separate; labour only. Apply butcher's shop corner of Walker and Redfern streets.

TENDERS required for covering 2 Houses with galvanised iron; specification, F. C. Passau, 296, Geo.-st.

TENDERS required for Building House. Plans and specifications to be seen at 584, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. Tenders to be in by the 20th.

TO ARCHITECTS.—Competitive DESIGNS required for a Church, to be built at Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. A premium of £100 will be given for the approved design. Printed conditions of the competition can be obtained on application to J. WATSON, Esq., M.L.A., York-street, Sydney.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS ETC.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT is of a pure green colour. Sold in pots, 1s and 1s 6d. E. Row, Pitt-st.

MRS. WELSH'S SOOTHING POWDERS, by post. To be had only at 468, Elizabeth-street South.

PRATT'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND, a certain and speedy cure for coughs, colds, influenza, asthma, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the chest and lungs, is sold in 1s 6d and 2s 6d bottles by druggists and storekeepers in different parts of the colony.
Prepared exclusively by W. PRATT, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 521, George-street, Sydney.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents,
112, Pitt-street.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT in 1/d pots, 1s each. All chemists and storekeepers.

RANDERSON'S Honey BALSAM, for coughs, cold, influenza, &c.; 1s 6d and 2s 6d bottles. 413, George-st.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY. ETC.

SHIRTS OF EXCELLENT VALUE.
36s, 39s, 45s, 50s
THE HALF-DOZEN.
JUST OPENED.
CHARLES HEMSLEY,
390, George-street.

SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF.—Must positively clearing out the large stock of BOOTS and SHOES. Retiring from the boot and shoe business. No reasonable offer refused. Bargains, bargains, at T. PETERS', corner Riley and Liverpool streets, Woolloomooloo.

FOR THE RACES—Light Tweed DUST COATS
FOR THE RACES—Coloured Lustre DUST COATS
FOR THE RACES—The EIGHT-OUNCE WATER-PROOF COATS
FOR THE RACES—Tweed Double Texture WATER-PROOF CAPES
FOR THE RACES—Waterproof BUGGY RUGS, a novelty
FOR THE RACES—The Epsom NECK-WRAPS, all silk
FOR THE RACES—Blue VEILS, TURBANS, and GOGGLES
FOR THE RACES—New CUFFS, FRONTS, and COLLARS
FOR THE RACES—The best UMBRELLAS ever imported.
All the RACING COLOURS, in Scarfs, Ties, and Bows, at SMITH'S WELL-KNOWN SHIRT HOUSE,
312, George-street, near Hunter-street.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF GILBERT, ANDERSON, and CO., 664, George-street, Brickfield-hill.
"J. S. MURRAY" begs to inform the public that he has purchased the above Estate from the Trustees at a very great DISCOUNT on original cost price. The stock is an extensive and well-assorted one, consisting of
Fancy and black silks
Velvet cloth, and silk jackets
A very large assortment of dress materials
French merinos, twills, lustres, &c.
Trimmed and untrimmed millinery
Laces, trimmings, and haberdashery,
&c., &c., &c.
As J. S. M. is not in the habit of puffing (a practice so common in the trade) no prices are quoted, as he feels convinced that if an inspection of the goods and their prices is given, the most dubious must be fully convinced that it is no Puff, but a genuine Clearing-out Sale of a Bona Fide Assigned Estate.
N.B.—The sale will commence on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, and continue for one month; and all purchases during the sale must be for cash.

JOHN WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 223 and 225, Pitt-street.
Ladies' trimmed bonnets, 4s 11d, worth 10s 6d
Plaid dress material, 4½d per yard
Gent.'s black and coloured silk scarfs, 1s
Gent.'s white and coloured silk ties, 6 for 1s
Coloured and black ribbon velvets, 1s for 18 yards
Jet and coloured buttons in great variety, 6d per card
Children's muffs and boas, 1s 11d each, worth 4s 11d
Ladies' sable boas, 2s 11d each, worth 8s 11d
Wide coloured satin ribbons, 2½d per yard
A large lot trimmings, very cheap
8-4 black and white French de laines, 2s 11d per yard
Saxony Welsh flannel, only 10½d per yard
Black and white Cluny lace, 1s 6d per dozen
Linen huckaback towelling, 6½d per yard
Ladies' coloured parachutes, lace covers, 2s 11d
Real French flowers, very cheap
White silk tulle, 6½d per yard, worth 1s
Ladies' white coutille stays, 2s 11d per pair
Ladies' longcloth chemises and drawers, 1s 11d each.
JOHN WETHERILL, Waterloo House, Pitt-street.

JAPANESE SILKS.
W. C. RENWICK, 86, KING-STREET.
Japanese silks, beautifully brocaded, 27s 6d dress
Japanese silks, steel grey and black, 29s 6d dress
Black glace, black gros grain, coloured glace
New Arabian lustre, new plain lustre, new figured ditto
New printed cambrics, warranted to wash, from 6½d
New flounced cambrics, new pattern prints, fast colours.
WINTER DRESS MATERIALS
considerably reduced in price, to clear
French merino, satin cloth, French repp, &c.
POLONAISES, COSTUMES
in glace, gros grain, velveteen, silk velvet and alpaca
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.
Horrockses' longcloths, A 4½d, B 5½d.
Sheetings, counterpanes, quilts, tablecloths and covers
Flannels, blankets, at last year's prices
New opening, new prints, new muslins, marcella, pique, Swiss stripe and check muslins.
HATS
All the latest styles and shapes, from 1s 11d
Infants' and children's hats, in all styles and shapes.

M. J. MURPHY,
241, 251, Pitt-street.
Mantles
Polonaise
Costumes
Shawls
Paris Millinery
Straw Bonnets and Hats
Fancy Parachutes
Alpine Parasols
Gent.'s Dress Shirts
Silk Shirts
Crimean Shirts
Oxford Shirts
Gent.'s Silk Umbrellas, 8, 12, and 16 ribs
Alpaca Umbrellas
Zenella Umbrellas
Gingham Umbrellas
Gent.'s Scarfs, Ties, and Bows
Half-hose, in Silk, Balbriggan, and Cotton
Vests and Pants
Gloves
Studs, Links, and Solitaires
Braces and Belts
Brushes and Perfumery.
M. J. MURPHY, 249, 251, Pitt-street.

KELK and ALFORD,
415, George-street.
BARGAINS IN DRESS MATERIALS.
BARGAINS in SHAWLS and JACKETS.
Danish KID GLOVES, PLAIN and STITCHED BACKS, LIGHT TINTS, DRABS, BROWNS, SLATES, and BLACKS.
RIBBONS, LACES, SCARFS, Parasols, and Umbrellas.

HOBSON AND WHITING.
4s 6d per pair, Hobson and Whiting's kid gloves
4s 6d per pair, Josephine kid gloves
4s 6d per pair, Jouvin's kid gloves
Black kid gloves (stitched) all colours, light choice delicate colours; drabs, darks, and medium shades; all embroidered backs.
THE PRETTIEST GIFT FOR A LADY
is 6 pairs Hobson and Whiting's French kid gloves, packed in an elegant scented sachet.
Ladies double button gloves all colours and sizes.
13, Hunter-street.

PORTMANTEAUS.—HOBSON and WHITING have the largest stock in the colony. Ladies' air-tight Cases, Hat Boxes, and every shape in Overland Trunks (solid leather), which will be sold at half English cost. 13, Hunter-street.

TAILORING. TAILORING.
W. HOWES, of 88, King-street, invites the attention of his customers to inspect his large stock of very new and choice COATINGS of various makes; also West of England TROUSERINGS, Silk VESTINGS, &c., which will be made to order at the lowest possible prices, and no machine work.

Fashionable tweed suits, to order, from	..	£3 0 0
Tweed Galatea, to order, from	..	1 10 0
Black cloth suits, superior, £4 4s, £5 5s, and	..	6 6 0

Cloths and tweeds sold wholesale and retail, any lengths cut, at
HOWES', 88, King-street.

J. Q. CARTER, opposite Royal Hotel.—Real Lace goods in great variety; new Sashes, Bows, &c.

J. Q. CARTER.—Hoyle's new Printed Cambrics, coloured percales; Piques; Lustre Dresses, 6s 11d.

THE LITTLE SHOP, 76, South Head Road, for cheap Millinery and Drapery.

CHILDREN'S HATS from 11d, long black Feathers 1s 11d, coloured Tips 6d, Flowers 3d per spray.

HORTICULTURAL AND FARMING.

PERENNIAL RED CLOVER SEED.—Just landed, FINE SAMPLE. HILTON BROWNE and CO.'s Seed Stores, 239, Pitt-street (down gateway), opposite EMPIRE Office; and Branch, Newtown.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

NEW ZEALAND 4 per cent. DEBENTURES.—Persons desirous of purchasing the above Securities at the limit of £90 10s for every £100, can secure the same on application at the Oriental Bank Corporation.
S. MURRAY, Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Sydney, 9th May, 1873.

MONEY.
MERCANTILE LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPY.
98, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.
The proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to persons in want of accommodation.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.
SUMS OF £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, either Freehold or Leasehold, Bills of Lading, Bonded Certificates, Shares, Insurance Policies, or any other tangible security.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted DAILY at slight ADVANCE on BANKING RATES. The utmost privacy can be assured, and all transactions held strictly confidential.
BILLS OF SALE on FURNITURE (without possession).
MONEY advanced upon PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
LOANS can be obtained for any period, and RENEWALS arranged for if required.
ALL TRANSACTIONS ENTERTAINED, and advances made without delay, if the security be approved of.

MONEY.—NATIONAL LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPANY.
Offices—51, Hunter-street.
SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, &c.
LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.
NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.
Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. Saturdays, 9 to 1.
EDGAR RAY, Manager.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 136, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James' School.
First established in Sydney.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—Money advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on security of two responsible householders, to be repaid by weekly instalments of 1s in the pound. Persons desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. The advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours if the securities are approved of.
ARRANGEMENTS can be made for MONTHLY or QUARTERLY payments.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, without possession.
ADVANCES MADE upon mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), merchandise, bonded certificates, stock and shares, Assurance Policies, or any other tangible Security.
LEGACIES, bequests, and reversionary interests purchased or advanced upon.
Good TRADE BILLS discounted at SLIGHT advance upon BANK RATES.
Forms may be had gratis.
No Bills Rediscounted.

MONEY.
MUTUUM LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY.
Offices—42, Hunter-street.
Capital, £75,000.
Sums from £10 to £10,000 lent from 5 per cent.
The above Society has been established for negotiating Loans, Discounts, &c., on a new and liberal principle to parties requiring money.
Advances made upon bills of sale of furniture (without possession), mortgages, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bonded certificates of merchandise, insurance and assurance policies, stocks, shares, personal or any other tangible security.
Legacies, bequests, and reversionary interests purchased or advanced upon.
TRADE BILLS DISCOUNTED.
NO BILLS REDISCOUNTED.
All communications by letter attended to.
Advances made immediately on application, if approved of.
All transactions strictly confidential
Forms, and all information connected with this Society, can be obtained from the Manager, on application at the Office.

SOUL AND SON,
Mineral Land Agents,
and
General Brokers,
221, Pitt-street, next door to Row's Drug Warehouse.
Shares and Stock bought and sold.

£1500 TO LEND in one or more sums. Ellis and Makinson, 89, Elizabeth-st.

£100,000 FOR ADVANCE, in SUMS of £300 and upwards, at lowest rates, on security of CITY, SUBURBAN, PASTORAL, and other properties. LOANS and SALES negotiated at and about 1 per cent.
HENRY W. STATHAM, Mort's-buildings, 179, Pitt-st.

MONEY TO LEND.—The Trustees of the Savings Bank are prepared to Lend Money at 6 per cent. on mortgage of approved freehold property.
G. O. ALLAN, Managing Trustee.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is allowed by this Society on sums of money deposited for six or twelve months.
By order of the Board.
WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

COWAN and COMPANY, Paper Makers and Wholesale Stationers, 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.

MURRAY, DUNLOP and CO., Paper Makers and Wholesale Manufacturing Stationers, Bank-court, King-street, Sydney.
COLONIAL-MADE
Brown Grey, and Grey Paper Bags of superior quality, and terms more favourable than imported Papers.

LEDGERS, JOURNALS, CASH BOOKS, and every description of CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS.
W. H. ROYALL,
(Late W. A. Cooke), Stationer, 570, George-street.

RENT RECEIPT BOOKS, only 4d each, containing 100. W. H. ROYALL, 570, George-street.

CHEAP Pianoforte Music, viz., Oesten's Lucrezia, Rigoletto, Don Juan, each 1s. Clarke, 23, Hunter-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUANTITY of OIL CASKS for SALE. Wharfinger, C. and R. R. S. N. Co.

BUSINESS PREMISES.
The proprietor of a first-class building site in a principal thoroughfare, within one hundred yards of the SYDNEY EXCHANGE, is prepared to erect premises to suit the requirements of tenants for a term of years.
For further information apply to Messrs. MANSFIELD, BROTHERS, Architects, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CASH purchaser wants 4-roomed HOUSE, Woolloomooloo. W. Douglass, 48, Market-street.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames, with crystal lenses, 8s 6d, 4s 6d pair. ELLIS, 220, Pitt-st., next Spencer's.

FOR SALE, a good Watch DOG. Apply 163, Woolloomooloo-street.

TERRIER DOG for SALE; good ratter. CRAWLEY, Markets.

WANTED known, all descriptions of sewing machines cleaned and repaired. Miller, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, to purchase a second-hand QUARTZ-CRUSHING PLANT, delivered at Sydney; 8 or 10 heads.
Apply at once, stating particulars of plant, price, &c., and locality.
W. C. Ives, Barkly-street, S. W., Ballarat.

WANTED, 3 second-hand Galvanized Iron TANKS, to hold from 50 to 100 gallons each. Apply to Mr. Blackman, 200, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to purchase, HOUSE at Burwood or Ashfield, containing about 6 rooms, and all conveniences. Apply X, HERALD Office.

WANTED, to SELL an INTEREST in proved rich Mine, returns from £10 to £15 monthly, for £125; portion of purchase money may remain secured on the property. Urgent, HERALD Office.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, for immediate Cash HOUSES and SHOPS, from £200 to £15,000 each. City, Woolloomooloo, or Surry Hills preferred. H. E. Shorter, conveyancer, 128, Elizabeth-street North.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

APPRENTICE wanted to the DRESSMAKING. Kelk and Alford, 415, George-street.

CARPENTER wanted, to build cottage in the country. J. J. Earl, 106, Palmer-street.

CARPENTERS wanted, for Shop-fittings. Apply George-street, below Post Office.

FIRST-CLASS Body HANDS required. Farmer and Co.

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS required. Farmer and Co.

PARTNER.—Wanted, in a Manufacturing Business, £30 capital. W. J., Mr. M'Quire, 70, Market-st.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL WORKS.—Required, an ARCHITECT to superintend the Building of the new Cathedral. Apply by letter to the Building Committee, St. Mary's Committee Rooms, before the 25th instant.
S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, BRUSH HANDS. Apply J. M'Neilly, 198, Castlereagh-street.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted, a Junior ASSISTANT. Apply to W. Pratt, 521, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, first-class COAT MAKERS. W. Shearsby, 334, George-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Trousers HANDS wanted. Farmer and Company.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, good HANDS, also several Forewomen; good wages. 217, Lower George-st.

WANTED, MAKERS for men's women's and youths' pegged boots. E. French, South Head Road.

WANTED, young LADY COMPANION; light duties. Mrs. Sheppards, Registry, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a COLOURIST. A. Chandler, photographer, 419, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, FELT FLESHERS. Good wages. Brown, Brothers, and Co., Quatre Bras, Waterloo.

WANTED, TACKERS and FINISHERS; constant work. 557, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a MACHINIST, for a W. and W.; one who understands dressmaking. 188, Riley-st.

WANTED, a Junior HAND, for a warehouse. John M'Master, 528, George-street.

WANTED, a STEAM-WINCH DRIVER. Apply early W. Short, Baltic Wharf, Market-street.

WANTED, a FENCER, labour only. Apply at E. Bull's, tobacconist, Botany Road.

WANTED, a good General SMITH. London Ironworks, 201, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a Smith's HELPER; also a BOY. Triggs and Marr, 197, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a GROCER'S ASSISTANT. Apply, with refs., at 674, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a competent DRESSMAKER. Apply to Mrs. F. W. Croft, Old Parramatta Road, Forest Lodge. After 10 o'clock a.m.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent SURVEYOR and DRAFTSMAN. Apply to the City Engineer, Town Hall.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

WANTED, a TINSMITH, to take charge and do the work of a small shop for the country. Must be a good general workman. Apply to Mr. W. Buschell, 116, Sussex-street, Sydney.

WANTED, for the Co-operative Colliery, Wallsend, a BLACKSMITH—one accustomed to Waggon-work preferred. To a good workman the highest rate of wages will be given. Apply, either to Messrs. William Laidley and Co., George-street, Sydney; or at the Colliery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG person wishes EMPLOYMENT, as Needlewoman, by day or week. H. B. E., HERALD.

AS LADY'S COMPANION and to do needlework, or Nursery GOVERNESS. Wanted a situation as above by a qualified young person. Glue's Labour Agency, 176, Pitt-street.

COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER and General Clerk open for engagement. References. Small salary. Apply Journal, 21, Clarence-street.

STEADY, COMPETENT MAN wants a SITUATION as Storeman, or Assistant in business establishment, town or country; also understands management of stock; can ride or drive. Address J. R. G., Post Office, Sydney.

SQUATTING.—A Gentleman of considerable experience in the management of sheep and cattle wishes to get charge of a Station or of travelling stock. Alpha, HERALD Office.

TO MINING DIRECTORS.—A gentleman scientifically and practically acquainted with mining, metallurgy, and assaying, who is well qualified to inspect and report on Mineral Properties, the modes of working them, &c., is open to ENGAGEMENT as occasional or regular Inspector of Mines. Adit, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by Widow, SITUATION as Housekeeper, house of business or otherwise. F., HERALD.

WANTED, SITUATIONS by two sisters, in town or country. Apply Mrs. Bradford, William-st.

SERVANTS WANTED.

AN ERRAND BOY wanted, also small NURSE-GIRL. 217, Lower George-street.

AS GENERAL SERVANT, in a small family, wanted—an active clean woman; references required. For address apply at Clisolds, grocer, Stanmore Road, Newtown.

GENERAL SERVANTS wanted, useful Girls and Nursemaids, for town. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—Young women desirous of being trained as nurses can apply any day, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., to the Lady Superintendent at the above Institution.

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY. Mrs. Carey, 69, Market-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to deliver papers; must be able to ride. Apply to Mrs. Weelands, Parramatta.

WANTED, a BOY, at R. Green's, basket-maker, No. 6, Park-street, near George-street.

WANTED, useful BOY, for horse and buggy. Mr. Frederick Lee, Ivy Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a BOY, or Ordinary Seaman, for steamer Civility. Apply W. Short, Baltic Wharf, Market-st.

WANTED, a strong LAD. Apply Chippendale's, 270 and 274, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an active LAD, to make himself generally useful. Apply T. Underwood, cor. King and Pitt sts.

WANTED, a strong LAD, or young Man, used to Butchering. H. Whatmore, 22, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, about 16, for housework. 331, Macquarie-street South, near Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby. Apply 234, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, to mind a baby and be useful; to sleep at home. 29, Market-st. West.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 15. Mrs. S. Matthews, 179, York-street, opposite Markets.

WANTED, a young GIRL who has been used to house work. 208, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT (2 in family). 7, Rosebud-terrace, South Head Road.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 546, George-street, opposite Town Hall.

WANTED, by a Widow Lady, General SERVANT. 373, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply, after 9, at 294, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 325, Bourke-street, opposite Receiving House, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; good reference. Apply Prof. Marks, 64, King-st., near York-st.

WANTED, a young Girl, as General SERVANT for a small family. Apply 295, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Hillier, 808, George-street, next Christ Church.

WANTED, young Woman, as General SERVANT, and NURSEGIRL. 81, Goulburn-st., near Pitt-st.

WANTED, a first-class COOK. Apply 192, Pitt-street.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS, if competent wages no object. 30, Upper William-st. N., Wm'loo.

WANTED, a WAITRESS, and a tidy person as NURSE. Commercial Restaurant, 262, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a GROOM and COACHMAN, This Morning, at 9. Dr. Gilhooley, 7, South Head Road.

WANTED, for the country, a married Man, as GARDENER. W. Shearsby, tailor, George-street.

WANTED, a single Man, as DRAYMAN; must know the town. Apply 172, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a WAITER; one who speaks French preferred. Restaurant Français, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. References required. Mrs. Windeyer, Victoria-terrace, Victoria-street.

WANTED, a good NURSEMAID, for a family at Bathurst. Apply, this morning, Tucker and Co., 379, George-street.

WANTED, three good LABOURERS, accustomed to timber yard; also, an ENGINEDRIVER for small steamer. Apply John Booth and Co., Balmain Saw Mills.

WANTED, a respectable young woman as HOUSEMAID. Good references required. Apply, between the hours of 11 and 2, to Mrs. F. Wentworth, 1, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, Working HOUSEKEEPER, competent to take the management of a small hotel. Salary, £36 per annum. References required. Apply Tuesday, 10 o'clock, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co., Clarence-st.

WANTED, a thorough SCULLERYMAN—must be strictly sober and have filled a similar situation; also a KITCHENMAID, who thoroughly understands the cooking of vegetables. Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a smart, intelligent, young Female General SERVANT, for Woollahra; must be a good laundress; wages, 12s, and will be increased if thoroughly competent. Apply after 10, W. Howes, 88, King-st.

WANTED, Man Cook, Garden Labourers, Ploughmen, married Farm Servants, Vinedressers, men to pull a boat, married couples for stations, female Cooks, House and Parlour Maids, Cooks and Laundresses, Nurses, General House Servants, for town and country. Glue's labour agency, 176, Pitt-street.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS vacant at Mrs. Casper's, 110, Phillip-street.

APARTMENTS.—Front Furnished BED and SITTING ROOM, 10s; Bedroom, 5s. 154, Riley-street.

A QUIET HOME for Gentlemen or 2 friends near Domain. A. B., Clarke, music seller, Hunter-street.

APARTMENTS vacant. 3, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street, near Macquarie-street North.

APARTMENTS, furnished, for married or single, vacant; board, &c. 231, Macquarie-street South.

ASHFIELD.—BOARD and RESIDENCE for a gentleman. D. W. A., Learmonth, Dickinson, & Co.

A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE and large Bedrooms vacant. 140, Castlereagh-street North.

A BEDROOM to LET, with board; use of sitting-room. 47, Hunter-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. 121, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, near Park-st. Terms mod.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, families and single gentlemen. 7, Jamison-street.

BOARD and Residence Java House, Jamison-street. Elegant bed and dining rooms. Terms, 21s per week.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, in private family; terms very moderate. 499, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

BURWOOD.—APARTMENTS for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Families. Mrs. Durus, 15, Hunter-street.

COMFORTABLE four-roomed COTTAGE to LET. Adelaide-place, off Devonshire and Riley streets.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, board optional; town and suburbs. E. Ramsay, Bank-chambers.

FURNISHED ROOM to LET, suit a gentleman, also. 201, Elizabeth-street, near Park-street.

FURNISHED or Unfurnished.—Large ROOMS to LET. Private house, Jamison-st. Z. F., HERALD.

MANLY.—Wanted, to exchange my Furnished House for one in town for few months. M. Asher, Manly.

NEAT Furnished BEDROOM, to LET. Cottage, Castlereagh-street, four doors south King-street.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE, 207, Macquarie-st., near Domain entrance. Terms moderate.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for three gentlemen, or a gentleman and lady. 146, Castlereagh-st.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE, for 1 or 2 single gentlemen, bath, use of sitting-room, 4s week. 360, Macquarie-st. S.

TO LET, Unfurnished Lady's BEDROOM, situated in Surry Hills. Address Rooms, HERALD Office.

TO LET, Furnished ROOM. 287, Castlereagh-street, three doors from Park-street.

VACANCIES for two gentlemen, partial board. No. 3, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-st. Terms mod.

WANTED to rent part of an OFFICE, centrally situated. Address J. M'C., Post Office.

WANTED, ROOM, use bed, table, and kitchen; ground floor preferred; adjacent Woolloomooloo Bay. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, G. D. B., 386, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE of 6 rooms, in the suburbs, with bathroom; rent not more than 25s per week. Apply R. F., Glebe Post-office.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL to LET, in George-street; everything as it stands. Cooper and Co., 141, King-st.

DENISON COTTAGE, Spit, Middle Harbour.—Board and Residence. Custom-house Hotel, Argyle-street.

FURNISHED HOUSE to LET, Manly Beach, with every convenience. F. Petersen, 127, Pitt-street.

HOUSE and Ground to LET, facing Moore Park; reasonable rent. 409, George-street, op. Royal Htl.

HOTEL to LET in Darlington, good little house, rent 30s
Hotel to let in Redfern, taking £22 per week
Hotel to let, on South Head Road, with good business
Hotel to let in Newtown, a bargain
Billiard-bagatelle Table and Beer-engine for SALE.
Hotel Property bought and sold on reasonable terms by J. Whelan and Co., 174, Pitt-street.

HOTEL to LET, on terms, with immediate possession, situated at Tambaroora, and known as the RAILWAY HOTEL,—containing in all 26 rooms, including billiard room, with a first-class new table. Also, stabling, loose boxes, kitchen garden, coachhouse, &c. The whole property is inclosed in one block, with close fence 10 feet high. The proprietor will treat liberally with a respectable tenant. Application to be made to John Crighton, Petersham, by letter, or personally.

JOHN-STREET.—Three-roomed Wooden COTTAGE, 7s 6d. Keys at W. Ross's, off Albion-st., Surry Hills.

TO LET, a 6-roomed HOUSE, 31, Alfred-terrace, Kent-street, opposite Flagstaff. W. H. Harris.

TO LET, 85, Victoria-street, opposite Old St. Vincent's Hospital, 6-roomed HOUSE. Rent, 15s. Key at 101.

TO LET, a SHOP and 7 rooms, 141, Castlereagh-street, opposite Dean's yard. W. H. Harris.

TO LET, 6-roomed HOUSE and bath room, Uxterrace, Glebe Point Rd. Rent, 16s. W. H. Harris.

TO LET, 8-roomed COTTAGE, Glebe Point Road. Rent, 18s. W. H. Harris, Francis-street, Glebe.

TO LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, kitchen, and yard. Apply 98, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, LONGWOOD, Darling Point, in thorough order. Apply to Walter Church, 78, King-street.

TO LET, GOTHIC COTTAGE, Glebe Road. W. Day, Western Lea, Pyrmont; or 235, Pitt-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 6 ROOMS; rent, 14s. Apply T. Pierce, 77, William-street.

TO LET, 68, Hunter-street, opposite Elizabeth-street, £6 10s per month. Key at Mr. King's, next door.

TO LET, new HOUSES, 5 rooms, kitchen, wash-house, &c.; rent, 14s. Jarrett, Mitchell-street, Glebe.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Woodstock-terrace, Underwood-street, Paddington. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a WOOLWASHING ESTABLISHMENT, &c. Apply 629, George-street, opposite [illegible]

TO LET or for SALE, a 6-roomed HOUSE, [illegible] convenience, No. 36, Thomson-street, D[illegible] Apply on the premises.

TO LET, first-class HOUSE, Lavender Ba[illegible] fine view of the harbour. Apply H. Sa[illegible] Pitt-street; or B. O. Holtermann, Susannah-st[illegible]

TO LET, No. 17, Arundel-terrace, Forest Lodge, 6-roomed HOUSE, containing bathroom, kitchen, and wash-house; large yard, water laid on; overlooking University. Apply next door; or to E. Beckman, watchmaker and jeweller, 314, George-street, Sydney.

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WANTED, to LET snug 5-roomed HOUSE [illegible] wide gate; 9s. 5, Vine-street, Darlington.

WANTED to LET, in Crystal-street, Petersham, Family RESIDENCE, 7 rooms, coach and [illegible] houses, 6-stall stable; plenty of water; large y[illegible] W. Evans, 39, Market-street.

TO LET, First FLOOR, for Office, opposite Gre[illegible] Rooms. Turner and Wood, 349, George-st[illegible]

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